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TODAY: LEISURE Dining Out Guide Pages 6-7

Republican Congress: 8 Weeks to Eviction?

Risk Seen in Senate and House Contests As Dole Continues to Lag Far Behind

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For the first time in 40 years, the contests to control the Senate and the House are in more doubt than the presidential election. Republicans, while positioned to retain control of both houses, are in greater danger of losing them than President Bill Clinton is of losing the White House.

Many scholars as well as political strategists and officeholders of both parties see the risk to Republicans on Capitol Hill as coming not from any particular tactical flaw or strategic position of Bob Dole's presidential campaign, but from a fear that if Mr. Dole continues to run far behind in the next eight weeks, it could dull the Republican turnout disastrously.

Thomas Mann, a congressional scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said, "Presidential candidates' coattails are less a matter of inducing straight-ticket voting than they are of turning out more of their own core supporters, who routinely vote a straight party ticket, and discouraging the core supporters of the opposition."

One unusually frank recitation of how that principle could operate this year came from Representative Christopher Shays of Connecticut. He was one of about 120 House and Senate Republicans, out of a total 288, at a rally for Mr. Dole on Wednesday morning on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Dole told the lawmakers, "I want to say to the fainthearted people in this audience — there are probably not very many — don't worry about this election, we're going to win."

Mr. Shays said later: "If Dole wins, we pick up seats in significant numbers. If he loses 55-45, we hold our own, winning some and losing some." But he said that if Mr. Clinton wins anything close to 60 percent, then the Republicans are "out of power" in the House.

Democratic control of Congress could make life in Washington a bit easier for President Clinton to get legislation enacted if he seeks, like all recent second-term presidents, to govern with an eye toward the history books. But politically he has thrived more in opposition, promising to thwart Republican plans on Medicare and education, than he did when Democrats controlled both Houses in 1993 and 1994.

Control, especially in the House, gives the majority the power to set the agenda for what legislation will be considered, and gives the party the chairmanships of all committees and most of the staff positions. But it does not guarantee passage of bills because party discipline in the U.S. Congress tends to be stronger in the minority party than in the majority.

A major risk factor for Republicans in this election — cited by such professors as John Pitney of Claremont College and such representatives as David

See CONGRESS, Page 3



Jacqueline Arzt/The Associated Press

RALLYING — Party of Democratic Action supporters parading in Sarajevo after the Muslim party's decision to join the Sept. 14 vote. But one Serb warlord is trying to turn politics into a sword of division. Page 5.

U.S. Warns Iraq Over Its Threats To Kuwait

Acts of Defiance 'Totally Unacceptable,' Perry Tells Baghdad

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Continuing a war of words with Baghdad, Defense Secretary William Perry warned Thursday that the United States was prepared to take "necessary and appropriate action" in the face of continuing Iraqi defiance.

U.S. B-52 bombers and F-117A Stealth fighters were headed to the Gulf region, amid rising indications of an imminent attack on Iraqi targets.

In Baghdad, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz warned Kuwait against permitting U.S. warplanes to use its territory for possible strikes against Iraq. If it did, he said, the move would be considered an act of war.

Mr. Perry responded bluntly by saying: "Those kind of rash statements are totally unacceptable."

The secretary did not, however, repeat his threat of a "disproportionate" response to Iraqi provocations.

For its part, Kuwait rejected the Iraqi warning and stressed its right to take security measures.

The Turkish government, meanwhile, agreed Thursday to allow about 2,500 Iraqi Kurds transit through Turkey as part of a U.S. plan to evacuate the former U.S. employees and their families after the entry of Iraqi troops into Kurdish northern Iraq.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Omer Akbel, said, "In principle, we have agreed because we have considered this matter on humanitarian grounds."

As anticipation of a new U.S. air strike mounted, a Pentagon spokesman confirmed that military planners were sending the carrier Enterprise from the Adriatic Sea to the Gulf, adding its complement of 75 warplanes to the similar number on the carrier Carl Vinson, already in the region.

American officials in Washington renewed their pledge to ensure the security of Kuwait, but said they saw no evidence that Iraq was moving military forces toward Kuwait.

It was not clear when the evacuation of the Iraqi refugees trapped near the Turkish border would begin. American officials were cautious in providing details both of U.S.-Turkish negotiations and of plans for the operation.

Ankara had refused to allow the refugees to enter Turkey, fearful that members of the Kurdish Workers Party, or PKK, might be among them. Turkey considers the guerrillas of the separatist PKK to be terrorists and has been battling them for years.

In Washington, a Turkish Embassy spokesman said he understood the U.S.-Turkish agreement to call for the refugees to be brought across the border to the town of Silopi, about an hour's drive from Iraq, where they would be housed in prefabricated buildings provided by Turkey but paid for by the United States.

Turkey, according to some reports, agreed to the plan only after receiving U.S. assurances that no Kurdish Workers Party members would be allowed in, that the refugees would not stay longer than 90 days, and that they would be granted asylum in the United States if no other country would take them.

■ Evacuees Await Transport

Kelly Couturier of The Washington Post reported from Ankara:

The logistics of the evacuation operation along the Turkish border were being worked out, and no evacuees had entered Turkey as of Thursday afternoon, according to Turkish and Western

See IRAQ, Page 8

Hollywood Is Shining On Clinton

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This was the memorable evening President Bill Clinton had before him Thursday: Barbra Streisand would serenade him under the stars, Maya Angelou would read him poetry, and he would mingle with Hollywood's corporate elite at a breathtaking Mediterranean-style estate overlooking Beverly Hills.

And once the evening was over, the Democratic Party would be $3.5 million richer.

When it comes to raising money, especially for Democrats, no one does it better than Hollywood. The open wallets of movie stars and corporate donations from studio moguls make the entertainment industry one of the party's biggest sources of funds, and of the glamour and celebrities who can draw crowds to Democratic rallies and fund-raising events.

"Politicians and movie stars spring from the same DNA," said Jack Valenti, chairman of the Motion Picture Association of America, the movie industry's trade group, who was once a special assistant to President Lyndon Johnson. "Both hope for applause, read from a script and hope to persuade audiences."

And, Mr. Valenti added, "Many in Hollywood feel passionate about the same issues as the Democrats."

At Thursday's event, orchestrated by Hollywood's "A-list" — including Ms. Streisand; David Geffen, the record producer, and Steven Spielberg, the film director and producer — more than 700 people had paid up to $12,500 a ticket to hear such entertainers as Ms. Streisand, Tom Hanks, the Eagles and the Neville Brothers.

Tickets came in three prices: $2,500, which admitted the holder to the show and the estate, Greenacres, former home of Harold Lloyd, the silent-screen star, and site of a Clinton fund-raiser in 1992; $5,000, which provided admission to a cocktail reception and a "preferred" seat, and $12,500, which bought a VIP dinner and a spot close to the stage.

And those prices pale when compared with the per-person giving at two small dinners that Mr. Geffen gave at his home earlier this year. Those affairs, attended by the president and 12 guests, netted about $2 million for the Democratic Party.

"To understand Hollywood is to understand big money and poli-

See CLINTON, Page 8

RIP the Berlin Wall: A Monument

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

MARIENBORN, Germany — Ever since Germany was reunified in October 1990, the hundreds of billions of dollars injected by a wealthy West into a crumpled East have seemed aimed at one particular target: to conjure so much prosperity that no trace of four decades of Communist dictatorship is left.

But here, along the autobahn from Hanover to Berlin, some people, at least, seem less prepared to wish the past away.

On Aug. 13, the 35th anniversary of the beginnings of the Berlin Wall, the authorities dedicated a huge museum and memorial on 30 hectares (75 acres) of Communist-era concrete and barracks, converting what was once a major crossing point between the two Germanys into what is now called the Monument to German Division.

The move will probably hearten those Cold War aficionados who thrill to the memory of the watchtowers and border fortifications through which spies and dissidents slipped at their peril into lands where secret agents fought their sinister battles.

But for some West Germans revisiting the rows of control booths where their compatriots once controlled traffic to the East and transit to Berlin, there has been an odd kind of letdown: Eastern

The German upper house of Parliament rejects key parts of Bonn's austerity package. Page 15

repression, it turns out, was not the slick, omniscient machine they took it to be.

Behind the closed doors where Eastern officials checked Western identities at what, in Cold War definitions, was the junction of freedom and fear, there was no high-tech wizardry to weed foe from friend — only a system of file cards, conveyor belts, plywood pigeonholes and scanners to spot potential characters from the writings of John Le Carre or Len Deighton.

"It was primitive, but effective," said Axel Heyer, an official from the nearby East German town of Magdeburg. "A lot of our Western visitors are somewhat disappointed when they finally see the system that frightened them so much. They always wondered what happened to their passports behind these closed doors. They imagined all kinds of things.

"But, right up to the end, there was never even a computer here."

Rather, as every efficient despot knows, effectiveness depends on thoroughness.

Two closed garages were set aside here for the examination of coffins, just in case anyone might try to smuggle himself out of East Germany disguised as a corpse.

As far as is known, Mr. Heyer said, no one ever fled clandestinely to the West through this crossing point, even though in 1988 some 2.8 million vehicles passed through its checkpoints, heading eastward or westward.

The memorial here plays into the broader debate about how the united

See GERMANY, Page 5

Brazil's Rain Forest Is Under the Ax

New Figures Show Increased Losses Since Earth Summit in Rio

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — After years of insistence by the Brazilian government that stricter environmental laws had slowed destruction of the Amazon rain forest, newly issued figures show that deforestation has actually increased sharply since the 1992 Earth Summit was held here, with fires and logging having consumed huge portions of rain forest in just a few years.

The data, which covered deforestation from 1991 to 1994, appeared to support assertions by environmental groups that the drop-off in deforestation by 1991 was caused more by an economic downturn in Brazil than by any significant government action to reduce destruction.

It also ended government assertions that deforestation had continued to decline in the years since the Earth Summit, when 118 countries gathered for the largest environmental conference ever held and Brazil enjoyed the public relations windfall of seemingly having gained control over deforestation.

"I think in the mind of many people, the burning of the Amazon rain forest had a beginning, a middle and an end," said Stephan Schwartzman, a senior scientist at the Environmental Defense Fund. The new data, he said, contradicted that impression.

"The burning of the Amazon is not over," he said. "It's getting worse."

The data show that deforestation rose

'The burning of the Amazon is not over. It's getting worse.'

34 percent, from 4,296 square miles (10,880 square kilometers) in the 1990-91 burning season to 5,750 square miles a year by 1994.

Analysis of the data for 1995, which has not yet been made public, is expected to show a yet greater increase in deforestation, since the number and location of fires detected last year showed many raging in virgin rain forest, said Philip Fearnside, an ecology professor at the National Institute for Research in the Amazon, in Manaus.

As it issued the updated figures, the Brazilian government announced a series of measures to crack down on illegal logging of mahogany and virola while increasing to 80 percent from 50 percent the share of property that landowners in the Amazon must preserve as tropical forest.

The measures came shortly before a meeting this week in Bonn, where representatives from the Group of Seven industrialized nations are gathering to evaluate a $280 million fund for pilot projects to save the Amazon.

So far, only $10 million of the total has been spent, Bruce Beehler of the U.S. State Department's ecology office said by telephone from Bonn.

By next year, industrialized countries will have to decide whether to extend the authorization and perhaps increase the fund, for which Brazil had originally sought $1.5 billion.

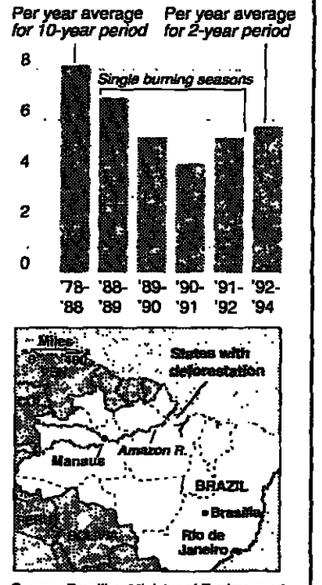
"Our worry is that this emergency action will die down as soon as the attention wanes," said Joao Paulo Capobianco, executive secretary of the Socio-Environmental Institute, a private group. "Government action in the Amazon has to be permanent."

Thomas Lovejoy, the Smithsonian

See BRAZIL, Page 8

Losing a Forest

Amazon deforestation rates, in thousands of square miles.



Source: Brazilian Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and the Amazon

Voices in the Interest Rate Wilderness

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With U.S. unemployment falling to just 5.1 percent and the pace of American economic growth this year easily outstripping the sustainable long-term growth rate, the Federal Reserve is apparently on the verge of stepping on the brakes.

"The only question left is how much the Fed will raise interest rates," said Bruce Steinberg, a senior economist at Merrill Lynch.

What is missing from the debate, though, is the case for letting the good times roll — for holding a steady course to see whether the economy can accommodate rapid growth a while longer. And while this remains a minority view, it is coming from some very respectable centrist economists.

Robert J. Gordon, an economist at Northwestern University and a leading researcher on the relationship between employment and prices, called this "an excellent time to find out how much lower we can push unemployment" without kicking up inflation.

Even some experts on Wall Street are starting to take these academic arguments more seriously.

"Give growth a chance," Christopher Low, senior economist at HSBC Markets in New York, wrote in a recent newsletter, arguing that the Fed should not automatically treat a low unemployment rate as a signal that inflation is about to surge.

Still, most analysts on Wall Street are predicting that the Fed will raise interest rates, most likely by a quarter percentage point, at the Sept. 24 meeting of its Open Market Committee.

After all, unemployment has apparently drifted below the "natural rate" that computer simulations of the 1970s and 1980s suggested was compatible with a stable level of inflation. What's more, evidence of incipient cost pressures can now be found in the numbers: "The half-percent increase in wages in August was disturbing," Mr. Steinberg of Merrill Lynch said.

So if the Fed raises short-term rates,

See GROWTH, Page 8

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Senate Solves A Perennial Trade Problem

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For years, Congress has tied itself into knots every summer over whether to declare China a "most favored nation," entitled to a host of trade benefits almost every other country in the world gets from Washington.

On Tuesday night the Senate approved a linguistic solution to this perennial problem: Rather than declare China a favorite nation, it decided it was just a normal one.

The Senate banned the phrase "most-favored nation" — a remnant of 18th-century tariff wars — substituting "normal trade relations."

"It's a victory for clarity," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the New York Democrat.

AGENDA

Wall Street Rises but Misses Record

NEW YORK — Good news about inflation kindled a rally on Wall Street Thursday, but the Dow Jones industrial average failed to hold a sharp gain that would have given it a record close.

The Dow ended 17.02 points higher, at 5,771.94, but it had been as high as 5,794 earlier in the day. That meant the record close of 5,778.00, set May 22, still stands.

Stocks and bonds rose after the government said producer prices in August rose less than had been expected, while a separate report said state unemployment claims in the latest week were higher than expected.

That news made it unlikely that U.S. interest rates would rise soon, giving a lift to the securities markets. The yield on the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond fell to 7.07 percent, from 7.11 percent, on Wednesday. (Page 14)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 17.02	Up 0.34%
5771.94	137.15

The Dollar

New York.	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.5128	1.5113
Pound	1.5565	1.5551
Yen	110.155	110.375
FF	5.1645	5.1585

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AT&T

Advice to Fans / **Rock Idol Stirs Israeli Fears**

'Pack Your Bags and Flee'

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Aviv Geffen, Israel's androgynous teen-rock idol and "personality of the year," gave this advice to fans in the pages of a magazine that hit the stands this week: "Pack your bags and flee Israel."

"I speak with utmost seriousness," the 23-year-old superstar told Ma'ariv Youth, a pop culture magazine that compares itself to Seventeen in the United States. "I'm embarrassed by the government and the fact that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, this empty and hollow-hearted man, represents me."

Tame enough stuff for a bad-boy rocker, by American or British standards perhaps. But Mr. Geffen's outburst, on the eve of the introspective High Holy Days of Judaism, has provoked an uproar in a country that is full of fear about its growing political and religious rifts.

Radio talk shows have discussed little else since the story broke Tuesday. Hundreds of outraged parents called the magazine to cancel their children's subscriptions. One broadcast regulator spoke of banning Mr. Geffen from the radio. Hardly a politician, from President Ezer Weizman on down, refrained from piling on.

Moshe Peled, the deputy education minister, in what might appear to be a foolish test of influence over smitten fans, was not content to denounce Israel's leading popular performer.

"I call upon the youth to boycott Geffen," he said.

Yet, in a manner of speaking, Mr. Peled's youth already do.

Mr. Geffen, who calls Bob Dylan his hero but wears enough eyeliner and lipstick for Madonna, dodged the draft here openly and made his name casting scorn on the army. No Likud party sympathizer would willingly be caught with one of his platinum CDs, and among the thousands of dancing teenagers who pack his concerts, next to no one wears the skullcap of an Orthodox Jew.

It is just those fault lines — between right and left, secular and religious — that made for such a loud response to Mr. Geffen's latest provocation.

The election in May that unseated Shimon Peres as prime minister brought nationalists and religious Jews back to power. Since then there have been many skirmishes — about traffic on the Jewish Sabbath and the length of women's sleeves near an Education Ministry parking lot in an Orthodox neighborhood, for example — in what more and more Israelis call a "culture war." Mr. Geffen's remarks, however crude, spoke aloud a widespread anxiety that it is no longer possible for Israel's rival social factions to live together.

Worries like that first began to be aired after a Jewish extremist assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last year. Mr. Geffen not only witnessed the killing but played a minor role in the drama: He had just embraced Mr. Rabin and sung for him, after years of mutual contempt, and the assassin, Yigal Amir, made disdainful comments about Mr. Geffen just before shooting Mr. Rabin.

The assassination brought Mr. Geffen briefly into the establishment. He composed a song in Mr. Rabin's memory ("They Murdered Peace in the Square") and had featured billing at a Madison Square Garden memorial rally. Leah Rabin, the prime minister's widow, embraced him at a commemorative concert in Tel Aviv.

But although his uncle was Moshe Dayan, Israel's defense minister in the 1973 Middle East War, the establishment could not contain Mr. Geffen long. And to a broad range of Israelis over 30 or so, he represents their mistrust of a younger generation that seems to have lost its Zionist roots.

IT IS NOT ONLY rightists who are offended by Mr. Geffen's call, retracted late Tuesday, for young people to flee the country. Emigration is known by the Hebrew verb that means "to go down," something akin to betrayal.

"Most of the people here are very Zionist and fought in the army, and some of them gave their lives or lost relatives in wars," Giora Farber, entertainment editor of Ma'ariv Youth, said in an interview. "The country is too young to normalize and see people who emigrate just as people who emigrate."

Amnon Rubenstein, a former education minister from the left-leaning Meretz party, said he hoped Mr. Geffen would take his own advice. Even Avi Morgenstern, editor of Ma'ariv Youth, felt obliged to dissociate himself from Mr. Geffen's views.

Nor was it only Orthodox Jews who felt uncomfortable with Mr. Geffen's assertion that the graffiti mourning Mr. Rabin's death are more important than the Western Wall, the remnant of the Second Temple and the holiest site in the faith.

"I value Judaism," Mr. Geffen said in the interview, "but a Pink Floyd record does more for me than the Western Wall." President Weizman brought up Mr. Geffen's remarks unbidden on Tuesday. "There is someone who said yesterday that it is worthwhile to leave the country," he said. "It's not worthwhile listening to him, even if he sings."



Michael Kremer-Yedioth/Agence France-Presse

Aviv Geffen expressed an anxiety that it is no longer possible for Israel's rival social factions to live together.

Hedva Spiegel, who sits on the board of Israel's broadcast authority, proposed publicly that the singer be banned from the air. Yehoshua Matza, who chairs the Likud party's secretariat, called on "all the parties of the left who stood by Geffen" after Mr. Rabin's murder to "condemn him."

Thus far, the brouhaha has done nothing to hurt the wild success of Mr. Geffen's latest chart-topping album. The controversy, said Tanya Judes, 26, the Israel marketing director for Tower Records, is for "the older generation." "His audience is kids, teenagers," she said. "Since Rabin was killed, he is the artist who most represents peace. I don't think it will have much effect on sales."

Airline Experts Question Plan to Combat Terror

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Airline representatives, airport operators and members of Congress are expressing reservations about the administration's plans for combating terrorism. They say they favor re-evaluating aviation security, but raise questions about the cost, practicality and usefulness of many of the steps proposed by a federal commission.

Matching all bags to passengers on domestic flights, as is now done for international ones, is a fine idea, James DeLong testified Wednesday before the Aviation Subcommittee of the House Transportation Committee. Mr. DeLong is chairman of the Airports Council International-North America and aviation director of the new Denver International Airport.

But he said if that increases the time the average departing passenger spends in the airport to two or three hours, from the current 45 minutes, then airports would have to be three times as big.

Running computer background checks on passengers to decide who needs more scrutiny is a good idea, too, said John Meenan, vice president of the Air Transport Association, the airline trade group. But, he testified, the biggest improvements to security would have to be carried out by others, notably by "redeployment of our nation's intelligence resources."

"Countering aviation terrorism, in our estimation, is the responsibility of the federal government," Mr. Meenan said. He compared improving airport security to trying to stop theft in a home, saying, "Burglar bars and alarms are not a solution to crime, but one of its symptoms."

The chairman of the House subcommittee, Representative John Duncan, Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said that security should be re-evaluated, but that he did not believe the country should overreact.

The ranking Democrat on the subcommittee, Representative William Lipinsky of Illinois, said that in most cases the cost of the new steps would be justified by the benefits, but that all should be studied for the delays they would impose and the penalties on "efficiency and economy."

Some witnesses also questioned the idea of performing criminal-background checks on prospective airline employees. Mr. Meenan said that examination of work history was much more productive, and that checking the backgrounds of employees would not have blocked acts of terrorism, like the World Trade Center bombing.

■ TWA Inquiry Weighs New Tack

Serge F. Kovaleski of The Washington Post reported:

Investigators are considering blowing up an empty Boeing 747 to study the damage in the hope it would help them to analyze the wreckage recovered from TWA Flight 800, which exploded mysteriously off New York on July 17, according to sources involved in the case.

The deliberate destruction of a jumbo jet is one of several new approaches that were discussed during a meeting Wednesday of senior crash investigators and their staff at a hangar in Calverton, New York, where sections of the plane are being analyzed and reassembled on a scaffolding.

Those who attended the briefing expressed concern that should the eight-week-old inquiry continue to yield a dearth of physical evidence, it would be impossible to figure out why the 747 exploded unless more innovative steps were taken. Even then, they said, pinpointing what happened to Flight 800 would remain a tough task.

A controlled explosion of a 747 would be carried out on the ground, the sources said, most likely near the center fuel tank of the aircraft. That is the general area where investigators have concluded a massive blast caused by a mechanical malfunction, a bomb or, less likely, a missile occurred, causing Flight 800 to hurtle toward the sea.

The sources said the simulated blast might enable forensic experts to study and compare metal damage from both planes, so they might be able to reach a conclusion about why Paris-bound Flight 800 crashed, killing all 230 people aboard. The officials stressed, however, that the ideas discussed Wednesday were general and would need to be refined before they could be implemented.

"Scientists who were at the meeting made the comments that if we could simulate the explosion we might be able to get something," an investigator said.

Fear of Heights Grounds a Pilot

The Associated Press

LONDON — A co-pilot on a Maersk passenger jet broke into a sweat and told the pilot he was afraid of heights, forcing the plane to make an emergency landing, according to an official report released Wednesday into the May 9 incident.

The Air Accident Investigations Branch reported that the BAC 1-11 jet was on a flight from Birmingham, England to Milan with 49 passengers aboard. The Danish airline, which operates under a British Airways franchise, said the co-pilot was no longer employed.

The co-pilot, who had been flying professionally since 1989, informed the pilot that he was "frightened of the altitude" as the aircraft was passing over Moulins, France, the report said. The pilot then made an emergency landing in Lyon.

The co-pilot was suspended from duty, failed subsequent medical tests and left the airline, Maersk said.

Excavation Yields Evidence of 'America's Birthplace'

The Associated Press

JAMESTOWN, Virginia — Archaeologists have found evidence of the first permanent English settlement in America, a nearly 400-year-old fort that was thought to have disappeared forever.

"We have discovered America's birthplace," Governor George Allen of Virginia said during a ceremony at the excavation site. "We are standing on the source spring of American democracy."

For more than a century, scientists and historians believed that the James River had washed away any remains of the original 1607 log fort on Jamestown Island. The three-sided fort, 420 feet by 300 feet by 300 feet, burned down a year after it was built.

Log Imprint of 1607 Jamestown Fort Is Found

But archaeologists involved in an excavation project that began in 1994 have now discovered what they describe as the fort's footprint: palisade lines that marked the way the logs were laid out, said Angela Fallon, spokeswoman for the group conducting the dig.

They also disclosed Thursday that they had found the grave of an early settler, a man in his 20s who had been shot in the leg.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities started the project in the hope of proving the erosion theory was wrong. The group contends that evidence of the fort was simply missed during earlier excavations.

Archaeologists plan to continue excavating until the 400th anniversary of Jamestown, in 2007. The Jamestown colony was founded in May 1607 with the landing of three ships with 100 men and four boys. Women arrived later.

The colony continued to exist after the fort burned down and was the first permanent English settlement in America. An earlier settlement, in 1584 at Roanoke Island, which is now part of North Carolina, did not last.

The project's director, William Kelso, said the discovery was significant because Jamestown was the cornerstone of America.

"From this tiny, isolated island evolved our political institutions, our language, our commerce, and much of our culture," he said. "No other American site predates Jamestown in national historical significance."

Israeli Census Cites 2.5% Rise

Agence France-Presse

JERUSALEM — The population of Israel rose by 2.5 percent, or 141,000, during the past 12 months to reach 5,716,000, according to census figures published on Thursday for the Jewish New Year, which begins on Friday.

The 2.5 rate of increase follows a 2.6 percent growth rate the previous year.

New immigrants accounted for 40 percent of the increase, compared with 42 percent the year before.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Alitalia Ignores Strike

ROME (Reuters) — Flights by Italy's state carrier Alitalia were leaving on schedule Thursday, despite a 24-hour strike by flight attendants operating out of Rome and Milan airports, officials at the airports said.

The strike, called as part of a trade union campaign over contract conditions, started early Thursday morning. Airport officials did not say how many flight attendants had heeded the strike call, but added that Alitalia operations were not being halted.

Polish-U.S. Aviation Pact

WARSAW (AFP) — Poland is due to sign an agreement with the United States shortly on a civilian and military air traffic control system that conforms to NATO norms, the Sztandar daily reported Thursday.

The newspaper, which is usually well informed on military matters, said details of the accord were worked out during a recent visit to Washington by the Polish defense minister, Stanislaw Dobrzanski. Poland and the United States will jointly finance the project, it added.

Strike at Air France Europe

PARIS (AFP) — Air France's domestic carrier, Air France Europe, canceled 40 percent of its flights from Orly airport outside Paris on Thursday because of a strike by pilots in a quarrel over security.

Cockpit crews called the strike action in support of a colleague who was disciplined for refusing to fly because he thought baggage-checking security was too lax. The pilot, Captain Jean-Louis Le Baraillec, had been scheduled for a flight from Biarritz in southern France to Paris. He wanted all the baggage checked either by a sniffer dog or by X-rays, but was told no dog was available and there were not enough personnel to do a scanner check, Air France Europe said.

The captain refused to take off, and the trip was canceled.

Epidemic in Romania

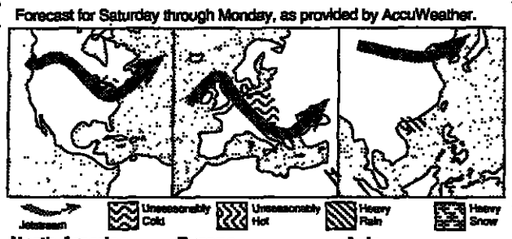
BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Romanian health authorities on Thursday declared an epidemic alert after more deaths from viral meningitis.

"We have a viral meningitis epidemic in Romania, but we are unable yet to say what kind of virus caused the disease," Health Minister Daniela Bartos said 50 days after the first case was reported at the end of July.

The disease apparently entered the country with tourists returning from Cyprus. The death toll is now 24, all people aged over 60, and 417 other patients, including 49 children, have been hospitalized.

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America

The Great Lakes eastward across the mid-Atlantic states will be chilly through the weekend; showers are likely from Pennsylvania to New England. Heavier rains are possible in eastern New England, depending on the track of Hurricane Hortense. Dry and turning milder in the Plains.

Europe

London and most of England and France will be partly to mostly sunny and pleasant through Monday, but unseasonably cool weather will persist over central and eastern Europe. Windy and chilly from Poland to Bulgaria to Belarus with soaking rain across Romania and the Ukraine.

Asia

Cloudy and cool in Tokyo Saturday, then partly sunny and comfortable. Seoul will be warm with some sun through the period. There may be a shower in Beijing Saturday, then some sun and pleasant through Monday. Warm and humid in Hong Kong with the chance for heavy downpours.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
SAlgarve	21/70	14/57 c	22/71	14/57 s
Amsterdam	15/59	9/48 c	17/62	8/46 r
Ankara	28/82	10/50 s	30/86	7/44 s
Athens	32/89	20/68 s	27/80	16/61 s
Barcelona	26/79	12/53 s	19/66	13/55 pc
Belgrade	23/73	7/44 sh	17/62	8/46 c
Berlin	14/57	10/50 r	17/62	7/44 r
Brussels	14/57	8/46 c	18/61	8/48 r
Budapest	15/61	12/53 r	12/53	9/48 r
Copenhagen	14/57	10/50 sh	15/59	7/44 pc
Costa Del Sol	23/73	16/61 c	23/73	15/59 pc
Dublin	17/62	11/52 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Edinburgh	16/61	8/46 pc	19/61	9/48 c
Florence	21/70	7/44 s	21/70	9/48 s
Frankfurt	14/57	8/46 t	18/64	6/43 c
Geneva	12/53	4/39 r	13/55	6/43 c
Helsinki	10/50	3/37 c	12/53	4/39 c
Istanbul	30/86	20/68 s	27/80	14/57 s
Las Palmas	24/75	18/64 s	24/75	19/66 s
Lisbon	19/66	13/55 c	19/66	13/55 pc
London	17/62	8/48 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Madrid	29/79	10/50 s	27/80	11/52 c
Mallorca	18/82	13/55 s	19/66	15/59 pc
Milan	18/64	6/43 pc	21/70	8/46 pc
Moscow	16/61	3/48 c	14/57	14/57 r
Munich	8/46	5/41 r	12/53	4/39 r
Nice	29/68	11/52 s	19/66	12/53 s
Oslo	13/55	9/48 r	13/55	8/43 r
Paris	14/57	6/43 pc	16/61	7/44 c
Prague	13/55	8/46 c	14/57	4/39 r
Reykjavik	13/55	12/53 r	13/55	11/52 r
Rome	22/71	9/48 s	21/70	10/50 pc
St. Petersburg	11/52	7/44 r	19/61	9/48 pc
Stockholm	13/55	6/43 c	12/53	6/43 c
Strasbourg	12/53	7/44 r	16/61	7/44 r
Tallinn	11/52	4/39 c	12/53	4/39 c
Venice	17/62	8/46 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Vienna	12/53	10/50 r	15/59	8/46 r
Warsaw	15/61	10/50 r	13/55	8/43 r
Zurich	8/46	6/43 r	13/55	7/44 r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	39/102	26/77 s	38/100	26/79 s
Beirut	29/84	21/70 s	31/88	23/73 s
Cairo	34/93	19/66 s	38/100	21/70 s
Damascus	32/89	13/55 s	35/95	15/59 s
Jerusalem	29/84	14/57 s	31/88	17/62 s
Luxor	41/106	19/66 s	44/111	21/70 s
Riyadh	42/107	21/70 s	43/109	23/73 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	12/53	5/41 r	12/53	5/41 r
Atlanta	30/86	14/57 s	25/77	15/59 s
Boston	19/66	14/57 sh	21/70	12/53 r
Chicago	18/64	10/50 pc	19/66	11/52 sh
Dallas	31/88	19/66 pc	31/88	20/68 pc
Denver	24/75	11/52 t	25/77	9/48 t
Detroit	19/64	10/50 sh	18/61	8/46 sh
Honolulu	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Houston	32/89	20/68 t	30/86	19/66 pc
Los Angeles	28/79	17/62 pc	28/82	15/59 pc
Miami	32/89	24/75 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Minneapolis	17/62	9/48 pc	19/66	11/52 s
Montreal	19/64	8/48 r	17/62	9/48 r
Nassau	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	23/73	17/62 sh	23/73	14/57 sh
Orlando	34/93	21/70 pc	33/91	19/66 pc
Phoenix	32/89	21/70 pc	34/93	22/71 pc
San Fran.	21/70	13/55 pc	22/71	13/55 pc
Seattle	19/64	10/50 c	18/64	9/48 pc
Toronto	19/64	9/48 sh	18/64	9/48 sh
Vancouver	17/62	9/48 sh	18/64	9/48 sh
Washington	25/77	18/64 c	24/75	17/62 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hcn. W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	31/88	22/71 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Bangkok	33/91	25/77 sh	30/86	25/77 r
Beijing	28/79	17/62 pc	28/79	16/64 sh
Bombay	29/84	23/73 r	28/82	24/75 t
Calcutta	32/89	23/73 t	32/89	23/73 pc
Chiang Mai	34/93	23/73 sh	31/88	23/73 t
Colombo	28/82	24/75 t	28/82	24/75 c
Hanoi	32/89	26/79 t	31/88	27/80 r
Ho Chi Minh	31/88	24/75 r	32/89	24/75 sh
Hong Kong	30/86	26/79 t	29/84	27/80 r
Islamabad	41/105	24/75 s	41/106	25/79 s
Jakarta	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Karachi	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	24/75 s
K. Lumpur	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
K. Kinabalu	31/88	22/71 t	31/88	23/73 t
Manila	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 sh
New Delhi	36/97	25/77 s	37/99	28/79 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75 t	33/91	25/79 c
Phuket	33/91	25/77 sh	30/86	25/77 r
Rangoon	32/89	24/75 sh	30/86	24/75 r
Seoul	30/86	18/64 s	28/84	19/66 s
Shanghai	31/88	25/77 t	30/86	23/73 pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
Taipei	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Tokyo	29/79	18/64 pc	24/75	18/64 r
Vientiane	32/89	23/73 t	30/86	25/82 r

Africa

Algiers	24/75	13/55 pc	27/80	19/61 pc
Cape Town	11/52	3/35 pc	12/53	3/37 pc
Casablanca	21/70	14/57 pc	22/71	19/61 s
Harare	24/75	12/53 r	26/79	13/55 pc
Lagos	27/80	22/71 c	27/80	22/71 c
Nairobi	29/79	13/55 r	29/84	12/53 pc
Tunis	27/80	14/57 pc	26/79	19/61 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	27/80	14/57 pc	24/75	15/59 c
Caracas	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
Lima	20/68	14/57 pc	20/68	14/57 pc
Mexico City	23/73	13/55 c	24/75	14/57 pc
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	17/62 c	21/70	19/61 pc
Santiago	23/73	6/43 s	21/70	7/44 s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	14/57 c	17/62	14/57 c
Sydney	17/62	7/44 s	17/62	8/48 pc

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Argentina	001-800-777-1111	France +	19◆0087	Maldives +	95-800-877-8000	Sweden +	020-799-011
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Australia (Telstra)	1-800-881-877	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★		Thailand	001-999-13-877
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Denmark +	800-1-0877	Korea (KT) +‡	550-2663	Saipan (all other)	235-0333		
Dominican Republic +▲	1-800-751-7877	Kuwait	800-777	San Marino +	172-1877		
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THE AMERICAS

Kemp Takes On Clinton Over Iraq

By Jerry Gray
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Jack Kemp, the Republican candidate for vice president, has accused President Bill Clinton of vacillating on his policy on Iraq and says the administration's "vague and uncertain" foreign policy goals had contributed to the current state of unrest in that country.

Mr. Kemp cited a report that Iraqi forces had fired at two American warplanes on Wednesday and used it to unleash one of the strongest condemnations yet of Mr. Clinton and his foreign policy.

"It is very clear from the news today from the Persian Gulf that there is a lot of vacillation and a failure by the president to clearly define the objectives and tell us and the American people how he intends to carry out the mission in the Persian Gulf of getting Saddam Hussein and the brutalization of the Kurds to end," Mr. Kemp said.

"The failure to define our objectives and to tell the American people how he intends to carry out those objectives and carry out this mission is, in my opinion, emboldening Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf," Mr. Kemp added.

He did not say specifically what a Republican administration would do against Mr. Saddam or in defense of the Kurds, except to say that it would work harder than Mr. Clinton to build coalitions with allies.

The candidate's remarks marked the latest attempt by Republicans to turn Iraq into a campaign issue against Mr. Clinton. They also signaled that the Republican campaign intended to use others, not the presidential candidate, Bob Dole, to lead the attack.

Mr. Dole initially assailed Mr. Clinton's handling of the Iraqi attack on a Kurdish region last week in the hours before the United States launched its first strike against Iraq's air defense and communications systems. The Republican candidate backed off the next day, concerned that he might be accused of jeopardizing national security at a time of crisis.

Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, one of Mr. Dole's top foreign policy advisers, called Mr. Clinton's policy on Iraq an "abject failure" and said the Dole campaign believed that Mr. Clinton's handling of Mr. Saddam was a legitimate area of criticism.

Responding to Mr. Kemp's remarks, the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said, "In facing provocative behavior by Saddam Hussein, the United States will fulfill its mission in the region best when we speak with one voice and not with discordant voices."



David Alan/Agence France-Presse

Mr. Kemp glancing at Bob Dole, the Republican presidential candidate, at the start of their meeting with Republican members of Congress.

Hurricane Toll Hits 15 as New Storm Brews Off Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — A hurricane swirled past the Bahamas on Thursday en route to a possible New England landfall later this week, and an even more powerful storm headed toward the popular Baja California resort of Cabo San Lucas.

The hurricane designated Hortense, which killed 15 people in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, strengthened during the night. With maximum sustained winds up to 115 miles per hour (185 kph), it was a dangerous Category 3 hurricane, and is the third in the last month, after the hurricanes called Edouard and Fran.

Forecasters said Hortense was not expected to strike the U.S. mainland or the central Bahamas because of a cold weather front pushing it north, although there was an outside chance it might brush Cape Code, Massachusetts, this weekend.

Heavy surf from the storm is expected to reach southeastern U.S. shores by Friday, when the hurricane picks up speed and begins tracking more directly north. Weather forecasters put the probabilities of a Cape Cod landfall by Sunday at 15 percent.

More troubling to the National Weather Service, meantime, is Fausto, which became a hurricane Wednesday and was about 135 miles south of the Mexican resort of Cabo San Lucas bearing dangerous 120 mph winds.

Hurricane-force winds are expected to hit the tip of Baja California, with the eye of the storm in line to cross over La Paz early Friday.

Five to 10 inches of rain and flash-floods in advance of the storm were likely to begin later Thursday in the southern Baja, where many Americans travel for deep-sea fishing.

Heavy rains were forecast beginning Friday for northern Mexico. Tropical moisture from Fausto was expected to soak southern New Mexico and west Texas this weekend as the storm breaks up over the Mexico mainland.

Isolated power outages and damaged roofs were reported in some of the Turks and Caicos and Bahamas islands but no deaths or injuries after Hortense rolled through with 90 mph winds.

In Puerto Rico, Hortense's official death toll reached 13 Thursday, mostly because of floods and mudslides, including in Guayama, a southeastern town that has experienced some of the worst flooding.

"We're expecting the number of dead and missing to rise," said a police spokeswoman, Maribel Hernandez. "We are just now getting into towns that were inaccessible."

A spokesman for the Puerto Rico Civil Defense official said 35 percent of the island of 3.6 million people remained without power Thursday.

(AP, Reuters)

2 Clinton Aides Resign To Protest Welfare Law

By Barbara Vobejda and Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two high-ranking officials at the Department of Health and Human Services have resigned to protest President Bill Clinton's decision to sign the welfare bill. The unusually public move underscores the deep divisions in the administration over the legislation.

The two officials — Peter Edelman, acting assistant secretary for planning and evaluation, and Mary Jo Bane, assistant secretary for children and families, submitted their letters of resignation on Wednesday. Both cited the welfare measure as the reason.

The resignations were notable not only because they represented open discontent with a president among his own appointees, but also because of the relative prominence of the two officials involved.

Mr. Edelman and his wife, Marian Wright Edelman, the head of the Children's Defense Fund, have had a close personal friendship with Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton. And Ms. Bane is one of the country's leading academic experts on welfare issues and the author of books and research that have influenced thinking and policymaking on the subject.

Both were advisers on welfare policy to the Secretary of Health, Donna Shalala, who was among several Clinton advisers who were said to have protested behind the scenes when the president was debating whether to sign the legislation last month.

Conservatives and liberals agreed that the resignations were unlikely to have much impact on the presidential campaign, but they nonetheless saw the moves as evidence of Mr. Clinton's loss of support among liberals. The left has been vocal in its anger over the welfare bill and generally disappointed in the president's more centrist stance on issues from affirmative action and gay marriage to reducing the size of government.

The welfare legislation, which becomes effective Oct. 1, ends the six-decade-old guarantee of assistance to eligible poor Americans, turns control of welfare programs over to the states and reduces future federal spending on these programs by $54 billion over the next six years.

"I have devoted the last 30-plus years to doing whatever I could to help in reducing poverty in America," Mr. Edelman wrote. "I believe the recently enacted welfare bill goes in the opposite direction."

Ms. Bane, whose office is in charge of carrying out the new law, said her "deep concerns about the welfare bill have led me to conclude that I cannot continue to serve."

Neither would comment beyond the prepared statements, and it was unclear why they waited for more than a month after Mr. Clinton announced his intention to sign the bill to offer their resignations.



Jose Agosto/Reuters

COUP REMEMBRANCE — Youths manning a barricade in Santiago during demonstrations in memory of people who were killed in the September 1973 military coup that toppled President Salvador Allende of Chile.

Away From Politics

• **The Food and Drug Administration** has approved the nation's smallest, lightest and cheapest device to restart stopped hearts, a move cardiologists hope will make defibrillators as common as fire extinguishers. The agency approved Heartstream Inc.'s ForeRunner. About the size of a book, it weighs four pounds (less than two kilograms), half the weight of the smallest unit now available. It will cost between $3,000 and $4,000. *(AP)*

• **O.J. Simpson**, who never took the stand in his criminal trial, will testify for at least nine days during the trial of the wrongful death lawsuit against him, according to witness lists from both sides. *(AP)*

• **Eleven-year-old children** who were exposed to modest levels of a common pollutant — polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs — while in their mother's wombs score lower on intelligence tests and are lagging behind their less-exposed peers in reading comprehension skills, a new study has found. *(WP)*

• **Squeegee men, beggars at automatic teller machines** and other aggressive panhandlers can be arrested in New York under legislation adopted by the City Council after a prickly debate about the constitutional rights of beggars. Several black council members said the city was giving police officers too much authority to crack down on panhandlers. *(NYT)*

ELECTION NOTES

Attempt to Deny Legal Fees Fails

WASHINGTON — After heated partisan debate, the Senate on Thursday rejected a Democratic attempt to deny reimbursement of the legal expenses of the former White House Travel Office director, Billy Dale.

The debate has delayed progress on a $23.5 billion bill financing the Internal Revenue Service.

The amendment on Mr. Dale, rejected by 52 to 46 on a straight party-line vote, would have deleted $500,000 provided to pay his expenses in defending himself against charges he embezzled $68,000 from the travel office. He was acquitted by a jury.

Mr. Dale and six other travel office employees were dismissed in a 1993 shake-up in which the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton replaced them with a Little Rock, Arkansas, firm that had worked for Mr. Clinton's presidential campaign. Only Mr. Dale was prosecuted. *(AP)*

Morris Denies Violating Trust

NEW YORK — Dick Morris, the former presidential adviser, denied that he was violating any trust by working for President Bill Clinton and then writing an insider's book about it. In fact, he said Thursday, it is his obligation.

"I just want to say that whenever anyone has the opportunity to work for a president for the amount of time that I did, I think one has a duty to share one's experiences with the public," Mr. Morris said. "It's good for politics and it's good for history." *(AP)*

Clinton Makes Drug Initiative

SUN CITY, Arizona — With Republicans launching a daily barrage accusing Mr. Clinton of lacking zeal in the fight against drugs, the president has responded by proposing legislation that would tie federal subsidies for prison construction to drug testing of prison inmates and parolees. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Betty Choate, 84, mother of the Washington political economist Pat Choate, Ross Perot's newly anointed running mate on the Reform Party ticket, when asked what she thought her son's chances were of becoming vice president: "I don't think it will ever amount to much, but I'm proud people have that much respect for him."

Mr. Choate, told of his mother's comment: "She's a straight shooter. I called her and said, 'Well, Mom, I see you're giving interviews.'" *(WP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Postal Service Joining The E-Mail Epoch

The Postal Service, left on the sidelines first by fax machines and then by the e-mail revolution, is working hard to make itself relevant.

The service is plowing $200 million a year into information technology research, reports the Philadelphia Inquirer. Ideas include a "digital stamp," a postmark-like notation on e-mail messages to verify their provenance and provide the same legal protection against fraud as paper mail; "hybrid" mail, in which a user could send an e-mail message to the Postal Service, which would print it out and deliver a paper copy (an idea being tested in Britain), and a "check in the mail" system, using bar codes on envelopes so that the moment a payment to the gas company, for example, reached a post office, the recipient would be notified.

The Postal Service is not about to go the way of the Pony Express. Last year it handled a record 180 billion pieces of mail. But that included a mere 1 percent increase in first-class mail, while e-mail messages were growing by 122 percent.

Some in the communications field give the Postal Service credit for its attempts at catching up. But are the ideas in time?

Short Takes

Behind the mild-mannered exterior of Roger Craig, a young tire salesman from the small Illinois farm town of Harrisburg, lurks the soul of a shark. Last year, Mr. Clark mercilessly bankrupted a teenager and an elderly citizen to become U.S. champion at Monopoly, reputedly the world's most popular board game. On Friday, he will seek the world title against 35 other champions now gathering in Monte Carlo, reports the Boston Globe. The greed-driven game, conceived in the 1930s Depression, requires considerable endurance. There are records for the longest game in a treehouse (286 hours), the longest in a bathtub (100 hours) and the longest played upside-down (36 hours). Mr. Craig, who prefers playing dry and upright, says tournament games seldom exceed 90 minutes. And he offers an insider tip: Boardwalk and Park Place, the most chic addresses on the board, rarely pay off.

Soaring costs have driven many Hawaii residents to leave for less-green pastures. Population growth in the 50th state, explosive for years, has dropped to near zero. In 1994, a total of 10,494 more people came to Hawaii than left it. Last year, the number was 89. Economists say Hawaii is suffering from its first protracted loss of jobs since statehood in 1959 — the result of recession and cuts in the sizable military presence.

The most stressful jobs in America, according to the Jobs Rated Almanac: U.S. president, firefighter, senior corporate executive, race-car driver, taxi driver.

They're taking no prisoners in the bathroom wars of New York's theater district, John Tierney writes in The New York Times. The women's rooms in Broadway theaters are smaller than the men's and, it seems, women need an average 75 seconds inside, compared to 41 for men. The result: Long lines of angry women. Some are boldly marching into men's rooms, braving hoots and angry objections.

International Herald Tribune

CONGRESS: *Eight Weeks to Eviction for the Republicans? Some Experts See a Growing Risk*

Continued from Page 1

Dreier of California — is that their majorities are not very big. Of the 435 seats in the House, 235 are held by Republicans, the smallest majority since the Democrats won 234 in 1956, when President Dwight Eisenhower, a Republican, was re-elected.

Republicans hold 53 of the 100 seats in the Senate, the number they had before they lost control of the chamber in 1986. The 49-to-47 Democratic majority elected in 1956, before Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to the Union, was the last one that was narrower.

That makes Republicans vulnerable statistically, and the success of the Democrats and the AFL-CIO in labeling them enemies of Medicare, plus the argument that people who close the government down must be extremists, has made them vulnerable politically.

Other factors have increased the risk. John Bibby, a Republican and a political scientist at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, said: "The Senate is a lot closer than we ever would have expected. I'm not sure the Republicans in a number of these places have nominated the right candidates."

Mr. Bibby was alluding to such states as Georgia and Colorado, where Republican voters chose their most conservative hopeful, enabling Democratic nominees to try to seize the center.

Another Republican political scientist, James Campbell of Louisiana State University, said, "This has all the earmarks of being a Democratic year." If the president gets as much as 58 percent of the two-party vote, he said, "Democrats could easily pick up 35 or 40 seats." They would need a net gain of 20 for control of the House.

That may represent the high end of Mr. Clinton's prospects, but there may be a more systemic cause for the uncertainty. Celinda Lake, a Democratic pollster, said: "We are into a period where elections are going to be a lot more volatile. The parties are basically at parity."

She argued that both the Democrats elected in 1992 and the Republicans elected in 1994 had overestimated the public's readiness for change, and Republicans faced retribution now as the Democrats did two years ago.

Until 1994, congressional politics had been remarkably stable since the Democrats solidified their majorities in 1958, when they went from 234 members to 283 members in the House, and from a 49-to-47 majority to a 64-to-34 majority in the Senate. In this century, only in the late 1940s and early '50s has party control shifted back and forth frequently.

The Democrats are not forecasting victory, but they are claiming they have a chance.

Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, who heads the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said Democrats would finish with somewhere between 45 and 55 seats. They need 50, a net gain of three, for control, if Vice President Al Gore is re-elected to cast a tie-breaking vote.

Representative Martin Frost of Texas, head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said, "There is no question but if the election were held today, we would get the majority back."

But Election Day is eight weeks away, and he worries about late Republican spending.

The Republicans in charge of campaigns insist there is no possibility of losing control of either house.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York, who heads the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said this week that his party would do no worse than hold its current 53 seats.

Representative Bill Paxon of upstate New York, head of the National Republican Campaign Committee, said the retirements of Democratic representatives from the South were certain to lead to overall Republican gains.

"Nothing dissuades me from that notion," he said, predicting gains of at least 14 seats.

That is near the expectations of House leadership aides.

"With a normal Republican turnout," one said, "we should pick up between half a dozen and a dozen and a half seats."

Asked what would happen with a lower turnout, he rolled his eyes.

There is greater concern in the ranks.

A veteran senator snorted and said of continued Republican control: "Our chances are no better than 50-50."

Political strategists were quicker to acknowledge that the House is in play.

But they quickly focused on strategies that might save the day.

Bill McInturff, one of the leading Republican pollster, said that if Mr. Dole continued to lag well behind Mr. Clinton, congressional Republicans would start running against the idea of complete Democratic control in Washington, even if that tacitly acknowledged their candidate's likely defeat.

Chemical Arms Treaty Is Held Up

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — In a blow to President Bill Clinton, the Senate decided Thursday to postpone debate on ratifying a global treaty to ban chemical weapons after approval of the pact appeared in doubt.

The Senate leaders, Trent Lott for the Republicans and Tom Daschle for the minority Democrats, decided that the Chemical Weapons Convention would be resubmitted for approval once differences over the treaty were resolved, declared Molly Rowley, a spokeswoman for Mr. Daschle.

"We are hopeful that further talk will lead to some resolution," she said.

A White House official, meanwhile, said the administration had recommended that debate on the treaty be scrapped when it appeared that a campaign to block it was gaining momentum.

"We want to reintroduce it when we are assured that we have support," the official said.

Mr. Clinton had appealed passionately for approval of the treaty, arguing that it would help ensure that deadly gases and agents do not fall into the hands of hostile nations or terrorist groups.

Sixty-two countries have signed the treaty, which bans the use, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Hong Kong Joins Fray Over Islands

Chinese Appear United Over Disputed Chain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — A group of Hong Kong legislators urged China on Thursday to send warships to guard a group of disputed islands in the East China Sea, while Japan urged the rival claimants of the islands to remain calm.

In Taipei, Taiwanese fishermen hurled rotten fish at the Japanese visa office and burned Japanese flags to protest Tokyo's expulsion of Taiwan fishing boats near the islands, known in Chinese as the Diaoyus and in Japanese as the Senkakus.

About three dozen fishermen and opposition politicians gathered outside the office, demanding that Japan drop its claims of sovereignty over the uninhabited islands.

The island chain offers teeming fishing grounds and is a potentially rich oil resource. Last month, Japan asserted that the islands were within its 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone, and stepped up coast guard patrols in the area.

The rightist Japan Youth Federation erected a lighthouse and a war memorial on the islands to bolster Tokyo's sovereignty claim.

The dispute deepened this week when Tokyo, in a move that appeared to support the rightists, sent patrol ships to repel Taiwanese vessels that approached the islands.

When the rightists sailed to the islands and repaired the aluminum lighthouse, which was damaged by a typhoon last month, anti-Japanese protests erupted in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and mainland China.

In Beijing, six Hong Kong petitioners, including three legislators, unfurled a huge banner outside the Chinese Foreign Ministry and later handed it to ministry officials. The banner urged China to get tough with Japan and was signed by 17,000 residents of Hong Kong.

"The Diaoyu islands are ours," Frederick Fung, a member of Hong Kong's Legislative Council, said during a meeting with ministry officials. "We hope China will send troops to the Diaoyu islands to protect Chinese fishermen."

Japan called for calm in the face of the calls for a military response. "The media in Hong Kong and Taiwan have created a perception that the Japanese government and the private group are working together," a Foreign Ministry official said. "We want them to understand that that is not true."

On Tuesday, Beijing lodged a protest with Tokyo and called in its chargé d'affaires in Beijing, warning of serious damage to bilateral ties if Japan failed to stop its rightists from setting foot on the islands.

In Hong Kong, Governor Chris Patten called for a peaceful settlement to the dispute.

"I recognize the strength of feelings locally," he said. "But of course I hope those feelings will continue to be expressed in an orderly and restrained and dignified fashion. And like everybody else, I hope that the dispute and others in the region can be solved peacefully as soon as possible."

The Japanese consulate in Hong Kong was the scene of protests over the islands.

In addition, a Hong Kong newspaper reported Thursday that the Chinese army had set up a group to study strategy in the event of a clash over the chain. The Sing Tao Daily quoted sources in Beijing as saying the army chief of staff had set up the group. *(Reuters, AFP)*



Simon Kwong/Reuters

Two of the fishermen who left a pile of fish outside Tokyo's visa office in Taipei on Thursday venting their anger over Japan's claim on the islands.

BRIEFLY

Suharto Warns Trade Group

JAKARTA — President Suharto opened an annual meeting of ASEAN economic ministers here Thursday with a warning against the inclusion of nontariff issues on the multilateral trade agenda.

The World Trade Organization should adopt a "realistic and pragmatic" approach and concentrate on the task of freeing up global trade at its December conference in Singapore, the Indonesian president said.

Western nations are campaigning for the inclusion in the discussions of such issues as labor standards, human rights, environmental protection, corruption, investment and competition policies. *(AFP)*

Japanese Parties Delay on Vote

TOKYO — The three parties that make up the governing coalition kept Japan guessing as to the timing of general elections by declining to announce a date for the polls after meeting Thursday.

Leaders of the two minority parties, thought to be against an early election, emerged from talks with Prime Minister Ryutaru Hashimoto saying the timing for elections had not been discussed. The leader of the Social Democratic Party, Tomiichi Murayama, said the talks with Mr. Hashimoto, president of the Liberal Democratic Party, and Shoichi Ide, head of New Party Sakigake, were limited to the dispute with Okinawa over U.S. bases there. *(Reuters)*

Afghan Rivals Claim Victory

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Afghan government and the rebel Taleban militia both claimed victories Thursday in new fighting after rebels seized the main eastern town of Jalalabad on Wednesday.

Both sides reported heavy fighting in Nangarhar Province, of which Jalalabad is the capital.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani's government in Kabul said its forces had cut off the Taleban's supply route to Jalalabad from southern Afghanistan. Taleban sources in Pakistan said the militia had captured a district north of Jalalabad. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Shen Guofang, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, on the visit to New Zealand by the Dalai Lama of Tibet: "This interferes in China's internal affairs and will affect relations between China and New Zealand." *(Reuters)*

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister of Cambodia, demanding that the dissident Khmer Rouge leader Ieng Sary turn over millions of dollars he allegedly accumulated from the rebels' trade in gems and logs: "If we have enough evidence that he has money, we will see if Ieng Sary, who calls himself a patriot, will return it to the government budget." *(AP)*

Manila Sees 2d Truce With Muslims

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippines expects to sign a cease-fire accord next week with another major Muslim guerrilla group after signing a peace pact recently with the country's biggest Muslim rebel force, a top official said Thursday.

The signing, expected to be Sept. 19, of the cease-fire deal with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front will be followed by peace talks with the group within 10 days, according to the presidential executive secretary, Ruben Torres. Last week, Manila signed a peace agreement with the mainstream Moro National Liberation Front, ending a 24-year war for Muslim self-rule in the south that killed 125,000 people.

The Moro National Liberation Front fought for an independent Muslim state but abandoned that goal and settled for regional autonomy. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front and two smaller guerrilla groups demand an Islamic state.

Ancient Language Down to One Man

Agence France-Presse

ALMATY, Kazakstan — Makhsud Shafigi likes to joke that Unesco ought to declare him a one-man historical monument, since he is apparently the only person left in the world who can speak Chagatai, the court language of the Mongols when Genghis Khan ruled all of central Asia in the 13th century.

In everyday life he speaks Kazak, since his mother tongue would clearly be of scant use as a means of communication. "Were I to speak Chagatai, it would be a perpetual monologue," he said, with a mixture of pride and irony.

Shafigi is an ethnic Kazak who was born in Xinjiang, western China, in 1934, but fled when the Cultural Revolution broke out in 1964.

Until then, he had a career as a linguist, studying Mandarin Chinese and Arabic in Beijing in the 1950s. Written and spoken knowledge of Arabic helped to preserve his Chagatai, a language melded from Turkish, Kazak and Mongol origins which was written in Arabic script.

The language gets its name from the younger son of Genghis Khan, Chagatai, who was put in charge of central Asia. As a means of communication which would serve to knit the empire's very different ethnic peoples together, he imposed a lingua franca concocted from Persian and Arabic words. It became the language of the Mongol court.

"In the course of several centuries, it was thanks to Chagatai that the regional nationalities were able to absorb Middle Eastern culture," said the Kazak linguist Seit Khusainov.

He asserts that Shafigi is indeed the last known speaker of the ancient tongue. It lasted until the end of the 19th century, in use among the nomadic tribes of central Asia alongside Kazak, Kyrgyz, Mongol, Tatar and Uzbek.

Realizing that time is pressing, Mr. Shafigi is busy compiling a Kazak-Chagatai dictionary. It affords a last chance to unearth the forgotten texts of Middle Ages scribes, whose work he describes as "linguistic grimaces on the face of history".

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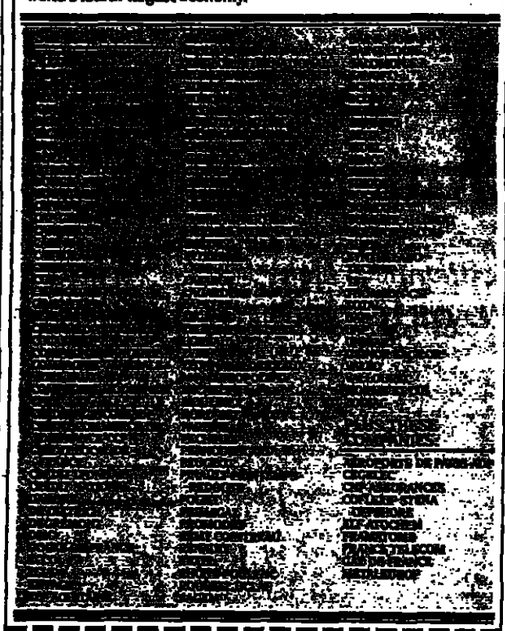
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Marines Lose Court Appeals In Okinawa

Reuters

TOKYO — Two U.S. Marines on Thursday lost their appeals against prison terms for raping a schoolgirl in Okinawa, a case that ignited renewed protests against the presence of U.S. military bases on the island.

In March, Private Rodrico Harp, 22, was sentenced to seven years and Private Kendrick Ledet, 21, to six and a half years for the abduction and rape of the 12-year-old girl on Sept. 4 last year.

Navy Seaman Marcus Gill, 23, who was sentenced to seven years, has not appealed and is serving his sentence in Okinawa.

Seaman Gill had pleaded guilty to both abduction and rape charges.

Privates Ledet and Harp pleaded guilty to abducting the girl but denied that they raped her.

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EUROPE

Serb Warlord Shakes The Sword of Politics

'Arkan' Pursues the Fight in Bosnia

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

BIJELJINA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Of all the warlords who have allegedly become rich by turning the Balkans into a slaughterhouse in the name of nationalism, the most dreaded name, Arkan, belongs to the baby-faced man who commanded the stage at a campaign rally here.

With serene, staring eyes, he told the audience that his only interest has been to defend them, the Serbian people. Then he said the new way to his old goals — an ethnically homogeneous Serbian state — is through politics.

"There must be a single state for all Serbians," he told the audience, reiterating the aims of Bosnian Serb leaders to break away from Bosnia and unite with Yugoslavia.

The man known to everyone as Arkan, whose real name is Zeljko Raznjatovic, is the leader of the extreme nationalist Party of Serb Unity, although he is not running for office here himself. He is a citizen of Yugoslavia, where his party is also registered, but this is clearly an effort to project his influence in the Bosnian Serb region.

The words may be hardly surprising from a man who fought so hard and viciously to expel Muslims from eastern Bosnia. But they violate the rules of Saturday's election, which bars candidates from speaking against the basic goal in the Dayton agreement of a unified state and raise new questions about the enforcement of the rules by international monitors here.

Mr. Raznjatovic first swept into this city in the initial days of the war, in March 1992, at the head of a large group of paramilitary fighters. According to witnesses they killed or expelled Croats and Muslims, then looted their houses and businesses.

As his men, called Arkan's Tigers, withdrew, this rich agricultural region had become a place for only Serbs who have gone along, either voluntarily or through fear, with the politics of extreme nationalism.

A number of his men accompanied him onstage. They are, he said, heroes who saved the Serbian residents here from death at the hands of Muslim fanatics. The accounts of witnesses to atrocities and theft that followed them throughout Bosnia are not true, he said.

"There were no crimes," he said. "Not even one crime." He has not been indicted by the International War Crimes Tribunal at the Hague.

With his conversion to the head of a Bosnian Serb political party, he continues to pursue the aims of the war by saying those who were expelled may not return, and that there can be no union of the Serbian controlled areas with the Bosnian government.

"The Serbs will not be drowned by having to live under the Bosnian government!" shouted Borislav Pelevic, Mr. Raznjatovic's deputy commander. "That would disgrace our people who died in the war!"

The peace agreement reached in Dayton, Ohio, called for a complex political arrangement in which a Bosnian Serb republic and the Muslim-Croat federation each has regional powers, while cooperating in a unitary Bosnian state. But it also prohibits candidates in the coming elections from openly promoting so-called ethnic purity and secession from the union.

The presence of nearly 1,000 international monitors observing the campaign seems not to have interfered with Mr. Raznjatovic's advocacy of ethnic partition. Nor did repeated calls for seceding from Bosnia by Serbian candidates over the last months bring any response until Friday, when the organization supervising the elections warned that candidates are not allowed to campaign against a unified Bosnia.

Senior staff members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, charged with overseeing the elections, said then that they did not know politicians like Mr. Raznjatovic were campaigning for division. "We heard there might be a problem," said a staff member. "But we couldn't find any evidence."

But for weeks, the evidence was being funneled into the organization by its own field workers and other groups monitoring news coverage of the campaign. On Tuesday, after its members viewed television and newspaper accounts, a juridical unit of the organization fined the main Bosnian Serb party $50,000 for statements that undermine the sovereignty of Bosnia. It warned that candidates who continue to make such statements would be barred from running. The ruling came two days before the end of the campaign.

Many of the towns and villages Mr. Raznjatovic's forces are said to have "ethnically cleansed" are now decorated with his bright campaign posters. Where before he moved in military convoys, dressed in camouflage and draped with weapons, he now smiles down from posters in a smart pale-blue suit.

Though by reputation he became wealthy with the booty his men took from the towns they raided, his party's campaign is being assisted by as much as $200,000 contributed by the international organization supervising the elections. Officials say all Bosnian parties were given similar financial aid.



Peter Andrejev/Reuters

A man carrying ballots in Banja Luka in preparation for Saturday's election as a British soldier stands guard.

Yeltsin Surgery To Be Decided By Specialists In 2 Weeks

Reuters

MOSCOW — Doctors will decide at a meeting to be held late this month when to operate on President Boris Yeltsin, who said last week he had agreed to have heart surgery, NTV commercial television said Thursday.

It said an American cardiologist would be invited to join the doctors' meeting between Sept. 27 and 29, and might take part in the operation.

Separately, Interfax press agency quoted Sergei Mironov, head of the presidential medical center, as saying that no final decision had been made on a date for the operation or on the team that would carry it out.

"We can already say that the operation will be conducted by Russian doctors, with major foreign specialists invited," Mr. Mironov said. He said the doctors would meet several more times to work out details of the surgery and a timetable.

Mr. Yeltsin, who has been on vacation outside Moscow, arrived back in the Russian capital Thursday to meet the team of doctors preparing for his heart surgery, according to the Kremlin spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky.

He said the 65-year-old president was considering ways in which he might temporarily hand over some duties, including control over Russia's "nuclear button," although this would be only "for a short time around the operation."

"The doctors want to have a look at the dynamics, at how his health has changed," Mr. Yastrzhembsky said.

He said Mr. Yeltsin, while in Moscow, was also visiting his wife, Naina, in a clinic where she is convalescing from a kidney operation.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who would become interim head of state if Mr. Yeltsin had to step down permanently, was earlier given some responsibility for key ministries, including defense and interior, that normally report directly to Mr. Yeltsin.

But Mr. Yastrzhembsky left unclear to whom the president might temporarily hand over his powers, including the nuclear trigger.

"The president of the country is considering various models for one of the high officials of state to temporarily carry out the duties of the president of the Russian Federation, and whether this is necessary at all," the Kremlin spokesman said.

He said Mr. Yeltsin realized the decision would set a precedent for Russia's new democracy.

The constitution says the prime minister takes over if the president is permanently incapacitated, but does not make clear what should happen if he is absent for a short period.

Major Flaunts New Findings On 'Mad Cows'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain said Thursday that new scientific findings on "mad cow" disease, suggesting it is less serious than previously thought, should be reviewed by the EU Commission.

The decision, made at a meeting of cabinet ministers, ended speculation that Britain might be about to unilaterally scale down an extensive cattle cull that it had agreed with Brussels would be the price of a gradual ending of a ban on its beef exports.

"Ministers noted that the scientific findings represent new factors which must be reviewed with the commission," a statement issued by Prime Minister John Major's office said.

It said the cabinet meeting had looked at new scientific evidence suggesting that transmission of bovine spongiform encephalopathy from cow to calf was likely to be extremely rare. Further analysis suggested that mad cow disease could die out in Britain within five years.

It said the new evidence should be evaluated in light of the agreement at the EU summit meeting in Florence in June that a ban on British beef exports should be gradually lifted "on the basis of objective scientific criteria."

Britain is currently committed to slaughter 147,000 cattle in order to eliminate the disease, after alarm in Continental Europe at scientific evidence that the disease could be passed on to humans. But evidence of transmission from cow to calf could mean that more, not fewer, cattle would have to be slaughtered.

Mr. Major's statement said Agriculture Minister Douglas Hogg would "take forward discussions with the commission and agriculture industry in the days ahead."

The EU agriculture commissioner, Franz Fischler, had already written to Mr. Major saying the number of cattle to be culled would have to be revised following new information on cow-to-calf transmission, said an EU spokesman, Gerry Kiely.

Mr. Major, under pressure from angry British farmers and their members of Parliament, is concerned the planned cull plan will turn into an embarrassing defeat for his government when it goes before the House of Commons for approval next month. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Chirac Tells Poles He Wants Them in NATO in 2000

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Poland should soon become a member of NATO and the European Union, and France strongly supports those aspirations, President Jacques Chirac said Thursday.

To build a new Europe also means to enlarge the European Union," Mr. Chirac told a joint session of the Polish Parliament.

"I wish that in the year 2000 Poland will join our Union."

The French president, on a 48-hour visit here, also dispelled doubts about France's position on expanding the Western military alliance, saying Poland should start negotiations on membership next year.

In a 30-minute nationally televised address, Mr. Chirac assured Poles that negotiations with future EU members should begin in "just over one year."

Mr. Chirac emphasized, however, that before admitting new members, the Union should first consolidate its monetary and foreign policies to become stronger.

Mr. Chirac's visit at the invitation of his Polish counterpart, Aleksander Kwasniewski, started Wednesday. It is Mr. Chirac's first trip as president to an Eastern European country.

"In 1997, the process of Poland's admission into NATO should definitely begin," Mr. Chirac said. "I wish that those negotiations could be completed as soon as possible."

"I would like to tell you with emphasis: France strongly supports the admission of your great nation into NATO and the European Union," he said.

But in a clear reference to Russia's opposition to expanding NATO, Mr. Chirac emphasized that the opening into Eastern Europe should not create new divisions on the Continent or leave some countries "isolated or worried."

Mr. Chirac suggested that not only countries aspiring to NATO membership but also other "future partners" of the Alliance in Europe should be invited to the next NATO summit meeting in order to overcome old divisions.

Polish lawmakers expressed satisfaction with the speech, and Bronislaw Geremek, head of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "We could have not expected anything better."

Mr. Geremek emphasized that Mr. Chirac made it clear that the French position on NATO and enlargement of the Union was the same as that of Germany.

"The year 2000 is the most optimistic announcement ever made by any of the leading politicians of the EU," said an ex-Communist leader, Longin Pastusiak.

A group of French businessmen is accompanying Mr. Chirac, to consider investment possibilities and there is a chance for new big French investments, observers say.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Hardening Tone on Secession, Italy Now Cites Yugoslavia

ROME — A warning from Prime Minister Romano Prodi that Italy must not go the way of Yugoslavia raised the political heat Thursday before a planned "declaration of independence" by northern secessionists Sunday.

Mr. Prodi's allusion to the civil strife that has devastated Italy's neighbor injected an element of unease into the government's attitude toward the campaign by the Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, for a separate republic in the prosperous north.

The remarks by the prime minister, in a television interview Wednesday night, suggested that the center-left government was switching from a low-key approach of minimizing and mocking Mr. Bossi's campaign.

The separatist embarks Friday on a political pilgrimage from the source of the River Po. The "March to the Sea" will climax Sunday in Venice with Mr. Bossi's proclamation, accompanied by Northern League rallies at 150 points. *(Reuters)*

Minister Denies Corruption

MADRID — Defense Minister Eduardo Serra lashed out Thursday at a Madrid newspaper's newest corruption charges.

He called "absolutely false" allegations by the daily El Mundo that as assistant defense secretary in the mid-1980s he steered a 10,000 million peseta contract ($80 million) for an anti-nuclear bunker to a construction company he later headed.

The Defense Ministry said that the bunker contract had been handled by an agency not under Mr. Serra's authority. Construction on the bunker was halted in 1989.

Mr. Serra held top positions in the Defense Ministry from 1982 until 1987. He became deputy chairman of the Cubiertas y Mzov construction company in 1989 and headed the company from 1991 until he returned to government service in May.

The latest charges against Mr. Serra follow allegations by El Mundo earlier this week that a former Civil Guard commander, Luis Roldan, who is accused of receiving kickbacks from the same construction company, channeled a contract for police barracks to Mr. Serra's firm. Mr. Serra has denied those charges also. *(AP)*

France Thwarted on Racism

PARIS — Justice Minister Jacques Toubon ruled out legal action against a leader of the far right, Jean-Marie Le Pen, over his espousal of racial inequality, but said Thursday that loopholes in laws against racism should be closed.

His statement meant that Mr. Le Pen's remarks were not covered by laws punishing those inciting racial hatred by up to a year in prison, fines of up to 300,000 francs ($60,000) and five years' ineligibility for public office.

Mr. Toubon said he would soon send to Parliament a proposal to tighten the laws against spreading xenophobia and racism.

Noting that Mr. Le Pen said that inequality between races was "a fact," Mr. Toubon asserted: "The words in question do not appear to constitute a violation of the penal code or of press laws, as the principle of equality contained in the Declaration of Human Rights is not directly included in law."

Defense Minister Charles Millon said France should use all available legal weapons against Mr. Le Pen. "If our current legal and judicial arsenal is inadequate, then Parliament must take up this matter," he added.

Many French human rights organizations and political leaders, mostly from the opposition Left, have advocated banning Mr. Le Pen's National Front or taking it to court. *(Reuters)*

Church Council in a Crunch

Leader Reports a Financial and Institutional Crisis

By Robert Kroon
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The World Council of Churches is struggling with a financial and institutional crisis, its general secretary warned Thursday.

At the annual meeting of the organization's policy-making central committee of 156 church leaders, the general secretary, Konrad Raiser, painted a picture of dwindling income and foreign-exchange losses.

They forced a 20 percent cut this year in the headquarters staff in Geneva, to 237 fulltime employees.

The council groups 330 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox churches representing some 750 million Christians.

The World Council of Churches' financial woes closely mirror those of the United Nations, whose structure it resembles, and of other international organizations in Geneva, one of Europe's most expensive cities.

The Swiss franc, on which the council's budget is based, has risen about 15 percent against most other currencies during this decade, and contributions by member churches are largely in Deutsche marks or dollars — if they are paid at all.

Mr. Raiser pointed out that 40 percent of member churches did not pay even the minimum annual contribution of 1,000 Swiss francs.

He indicated that further staff reductions were unavoidable next year.

The council works for the unity and renewal of churches and serves as a forum for members to debate such matters as church relations, the role of the church in international affairs, ecumenical study and promotion, interchurch aid and assistance to refugees. The council cannot issue orders to its members.

When the World Council of Churches was founded in Amsterdam in 1948, it was an ecumenical fellowship of mainly European and American Protestant churches. A Dutch Reformed theologian, Willem Visser 't Hooft, became the first general secretary, a post he held for almost 20 years.

The Roman Catholic Church has refused to join the council, but in the early 1960s Mr. Visser 't Hooft succeeded in bringing the Russian and other Eastern Orthodox churches under the umbrella.

This has turned out to be a mixed blessing, several central committee members now say.

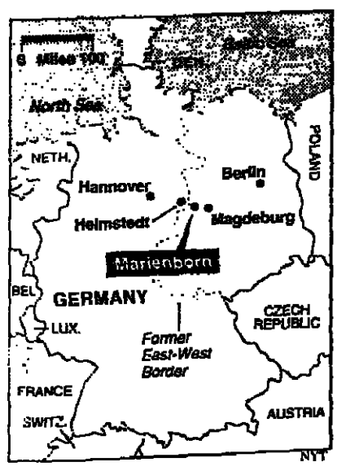
Despite frequent reminders, the Russian church, in Mr. Raiser's words, "regrets that it sees no way to contribute directly to the world council's budget."

Also, many new member churches in the Third World view the council "as a kind of donor agency instead of an ecumenical fellowship," Mr. Raiser said at a news conference. "Therefore they see no reason to pay any money either."

The German Evangelical Church remains the biggest contributor, followed by churches in Sweden, the Netherlands and the United States.

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GERMANY: *A Monument to, RIP, the Berlin Wall and the Country's Division*



Continued from Page 1

Germany should deal with its postwar history.

After the Nazi era, after all, how many more grim memories do people want to haunt them? The answer seems to be: very few.

In Berlin, less than three kilometers of the 152 kilometers of wall put up in 1961 remain to commemorate the city's division.

Small museums mark the onetime Checkpoint Charlie and secret police headquarters in Berlin, but the city has not decided how, or whether, it should permanently acknowledge its decades of division before the Berlin Wall came down in 1989.

Just across the onetime border from here, in Helmstedt, another museum chronicles the growth of the border fortifications from postwar barbed wire separating Soviet and Western occupation zones to the elaborate cordon of fortifications, alarm systems and minefields that made up the Iron Curtain.

By contrast, in all but a few places of the former border between East and West Germany, farmers' fields and forests now cover the onetime plowed death strips where, since 1945, some 900 people died trying to escape to the West.

The Monument to German Division is by far the most extensive testimony to Germany's recent past.

"We had to preserve all of it just to show how monstrous it was," Mr. Heyer said as cars and trucks roared by on the highway.

Since the end of Europe's division, traffic has increased ninefold at the onetime crossing point here.

"My parents told me what happened in the second world war, and now this generation must tell its children what happened along the border," said Marita Sterly, curator of the Zone Frontier Museum, in Helmstedt. "It's very important for coming generations to see what the Nazi dictatorship led to in East Germany."

In these unsettled times, though, when Eastern and Western Europe as a whole have yet to work out how they will coexist after the Cold War, not everyone seems so convinced that separation was such a bad thing. At the Helmstedt museum, visitors — up to 1,000 a month — are invited to record their impressions on blank pieces of paper on a wall.

Protected by anonymity, one visitor scrawled, "They should remake the wall so high that its shadow reaches to Poland."

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Escalation in Iraq

A Case to Be Made

With the Pentagon reinforcing U.S. airpower in the Gulf region, events in Iraq seem to be moving toward an escalation in American military operations. Although Saddam Hussein started the latest conflict, Bill Clinton owes Americans a clear explanation of how he means to deal with the complex political and military equation in the Gulf before sending more forces into combat. The president has not yet made a convincing case for intensified air strikes against Iraq.

Some retaliation against Iraq was justified after its armored thrust into the internationally guaranteed Kurdish region, and its ground fire at U.S. aircraft overflying northern Iraq on Wednesday should not go unanswered.

We supported President Clinton's actions last week, but he does not have a blank check from Congress or the American people to mount military operations without demonstrating that America's national security interests are threatened. It is not clear what would justify the "disproportionate" response that Defense Secretary William Perry has ominously threatened.

Exchanging fire with Iraqi forces is not a policy. Absent a clear strategy for dealing with Saddam and the Gulf region, and in the heat of an election campaign, retaliatory strikes could quickly escalate into a confrontation that ultimately damages U.S. interests.

Circumstances in the Middle East have changed since an American-led coalition drove Iraq out of Kuwait in 1991. Iraq's conventional military forces, while much reduced from their prewar level, have been rebuilt and could once again pose a credible threat to neighboring countries. Many Gulf War allies have seen their resolve to resist Saddam's belligerence eroded by domestic politics, economic considerations or the passage of time.

Saudi Arabia, a centerpiece of the coalition, faces internal unrest and anti-American terrorist threats under an ailing King Fahd. Turkey is now led by an Islamic prime minister eager to improve relations with Iraq. France, Russia and China no longer support military action against Baghdad. Iran, as always, waits to exploit weaknesses in Iraq.

All of this limits what the United States can and should do on its own to deal with Saddam. The vital U.S. interest in the area is oil. Saddam cannot be allowed, by conquest or intimidation, to determine the availability or price of much of the global oil supply.

The challenge for Washington is to devise new policies that adequately protect American interests in the region but do not recklessly commit American military forces to combat or inadvertently destabilize other countries, particularly Saudi Arabia and Turkey, where the presence of American forces is a sensitive issue.

So far, Iraq has not threatened Saudi Arabia or Kuwait in its latest military maneuvering. Last week's American cruise missile strikes against anti-aircraft installations in southern Iraq, and the expansion of a no-flight zone there, make it much harder for Saddam to turn his forces south anytime soon.

In that sense, Mr. Clinton has accomplished what should be the primary American objective in the region.

American interests in northern Iraq are far less clear at this point. Mr. Clinton inherited a commitment from the Bush administration to shield the Kurds from Baghdad's abuses. Saddam's recent military campaign against one faction of Kurds required a measured response, which Mr. Clinton delivered last week, but America's role must be circumscribed in the tangled world of Kurdish internecine fighting.

Saddam should be checked when he threatens his neighbors, abuses his countrymen and defies Security Council resolutions. But the American response should be proportionate to the danger and determined by a careful calculation of American interests.

Saddam would like nothing more than to draw the United States into a conflict that could strengthen his hold over Iraq and destabilize the region.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Saddam Asked for It

The United States warned Saddam Hussein not to rebuild the Iraqi air defense sites in the south that were hit last week. The Iraqi strongman has responded with attempts to rebuild and, on Wednesday, with a missile firing. It is a clear defiance of President Bill Clinton, who has no choice but to resume attack.

Except this time it makes no sense to do the tit-for-tat thing and strike just at the same Iraqi air defenses. The target list ought to be broadened so as to inflict a markedly heavier cost upon Saddam Hussein, whose fall is necessarily the ultimate aim of U.S. policy. He should be under no illusion that the profit in these military exchanges accrues to him.

President Clinton is being criticized for not carrying the battle to the Kurdish lands in the north. But attacks that punish Saddam in the south at least reinforce the abiding American strategic interest in ensuring the flow of the region's oil and the integrity of national borders. This was, after all, what the 1990-1991 Gulf War was about.

In the north the American choices are harder. Iraq weaned both major Kurdish factions from their contacts with the United States, turned the two against each other, drew in the stronger one and let the other migrate politically to Iran. This left President Clinton, for now anyway, without a hand in the Kurdish game.

He does have, however, obligations to Kurds. The last administration promised them "safe haven" and provided air cover. This administration went on with efforts to organize an anti-Iraq resistance and to feed the hungry. Some of the resisters have been executed by Saddam, and others are threatened; thousands who assisted in relief are in their own sort of danger. President Clinton rightly does not wish to get involved in a Kurdish "civil war," but that does not dissolve these American obligations. We believe that a bolder policy is required and would be supported by the American people.

That this latest Iraq crisis is unfolding in an American political campaign subjects every move by Bill Clinton, and by his challenger Bob Dole, to unusually skeptical scrutiny. Mr. Dole's support of the initial military action helped the president. Mr. Clinton's excessive claim that that action was a "success" was a self-inflicted wound.

The desire to be seen as an effective foreign policy helmsman, real in Mr. Clinton's case or prospective in Mr. Dole's, is not necessarily dangerous — but it is if it gives way to unjustified boasting or unjustified attack.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who'll Want the Music?

Arts organizations across America are worrying about who will be the audience for symphony, opera and live theater a generation from now. Concerned that people in their 20s, 30s and 40s have not developed the regular arts-going habits that seem likeliest to turn them into committed patrons, and later maybe even major benefactors, arts institutions have tried everything from young people's concerts, arts in the schools and advertising to jazzing up traditional concerts with video screens and picnic dinners.

Such programs are an intelligent and imaginative response to a problem that may be nothing more mysterious than the inevitable shift in interests and leisure-time patterns of a generation that grew up with television, rock concerts and pastimes other than what are generally known as the fine arts.

The age and profile of today's major private supporters of the arts are about what they have always been — people in their middle years. But the patterns of attendance and connoisseurship that those people followed are not being duplicated by their children.

Partly because of ticket prices, partly because schools offer less arts education, people in early adulthood nowadays are more likely to buy single tickets to concerts than to buy a whole series. Although some forms of arts attendance are rising (opera and museums), symphonies and live theater continue to fall. Coming after a generation of rapid expansion in the nonprofit arts sectors, these shifts challenge established institutions to prove that what they have to offer is of wide and enduring appeal, to the lay enthusiast as much as to the professional artist or the wealthy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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For Energy Security, Get Heads Together Now

By William Martin, Ryukichi Imai and Helga Steeg

WASHINGTON — In Europe, North America and Japan, joint success in maintaining energy security since the oil disruptions of the 1970s seems all too often these days to inspire dangerous complacency.

Overall demand for oil rises. Dependence on Gulf oil increases and can be expected by 2010 to reach levels similar to those of the 1970s. Political uncertainties in the Gulf region are at least as great as ever.

We should not be lulled into inaction by the remarkable performance over the years of the emergency response systems developed within the International Energy Agency, nor by the comforting military decisiveness of the West in the Gulf War. Maintaining energy security beyond the year 2000 is bound to be increasingly difficult.

Continued energy security will require not only a staying American-led political and military presence in the Gulf region. Or a high-level concerted approach within the Group of Seven to weigh alternative ways of dealing with potentially hostile Gulf producers like Iran or Iraq — an effort that we strongly recommend. Or a strengthened IEA, increasingly capable of associating essential players in energy markets such as China and India into its response mechanism, including oil stockpiling and reserve sharing in times of emergency.

It will also demand of all of us, in this now global world, that we overcome new challenges. One striking example is the growing need for energy in the developing countries (particularly but not exclusively in Asia), which will likely account for some 40 percent of world energy demand by 2010.

More than ever a prerequisite to these countries' continued development, this increased energy use will have particularly profound implications for the environment.

Contrary to the rather unrealistic commitments of the 1994 Rio convention, it is our estimate that energy-related carbon dioxide emissions in 2010 will be more than 30 percent higher than they were in 1990. Acid deposit, a problem we have long known in Europe and America, is emerging as a major environmental issue in parts of East Asia.

Hence the need for a careful and concerted mix of policies, blending the following approaches:

- Since coal is abundant and relatively cheap, and will remain the fuel of choice for many industrializing countries, a collective effort to promote clean coal technologies is essential.
- The use of clean fuels — natural gas and nuclear energy — should be actively encouraged. We realize that nuclear energy has an uncertain future in North America and Western Europe, but it is becoming an important part of the energy equation in East Asia, and will in any case have a notable role to play in maintaining energy security in the 21st century. As to gas, given the hazards of its long-distance overland transportation, we consider it a high priority that an international working group on the protection of the world's gas pipelines be set up without delay.

The time to address these and other related challenges is now, not once a crisis has erupted. This should be done without dispute over the relative merits of market forces and government action, both of which we recognize. Our countries' national energy policies will surely vary according to national circumstances, yet they can very well combine to serve the collective needs of the international system.

It is clear that North America, Europe and Japan cannot in today's world ensure energy security on their own. It is no less clear that such security requires them to provide decisive, constructive leadership for the wider effort.

Mr. Martin, a former U.S. deputy secretary of energy, is chairman of Washington Policy and Analysis, Inc. Professor Imai, of Kyorin University, served as Japan's ambassador to Kuwait and Mexico. Professor Steeg, of Bochum University in Germany, is a former executive director of the International Energy Agency. Their report to the Trilateral Commission, "Maintaining Energy Security in a Global Context," was released this week in Washington. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

America Can't Expect Much Help in Guarding the Gulf

By Ted Galen Carpenter

WASHINGTON — Prominent Republicans, while endorsing Bill Clinton's decision to launch cruise missiles against Iraq, have caustically noted the president's failure to hold together the coalition of the Gulf War. That failure, they say, reflects a growing lack of confidence in Washington's or, more precisely, Mr. Clinton's leadership.

It is true that the Gulf War coalition no longer exists. International backing for the latest American confrontation with Saddam Hussein was conspicuously meager.

Only Britain gave early support. Germany, Japan, Israel and Kuwait offered belated and cautious endorsements. The other relevant European and Middle Eastern countries either remained silent or were openly critical.

But this lack of international support has little to do with American leadership or its absence. A far more important reason is that other governments believe that U.S. policy toward Iraq is misguided, potentially dangerous and undermines their interests.

That attitude is especially prevalent in the Middle East. Turkey and Saudi Arabia refused to let the Clinton administration use bases on their territory for raids against Iraq. Other countries apparently refused to grant overflight rights.

Many Americans seem puzzled and angry that the principal beneficiaries of the Gulf War have been so uncooperative. But there are understandable reasons for their recalcitrance.

Most important, Turkey and the Gulf states fear Iran far more than they do Iraq. They worry that if the United States continues to weaken Saddam Hussein politically and militarily, it could create a power vacuum that would prove irresistible to Iran.

Thus, none of the governments in the region has ever shown much enthusiasm for Washington's support of the de facto Kurdish state in northern Iraq, or even for the limited protection given to Shiite secessionists in the south.

Another factor is that countries with troublesome human rights records — including Saudi Arabia and Turkey — are uneasy about the proposition that the use of force by a government within its own territory constitutes aggression that can justify an international military response.

Several of America's allies have restless ethnic or religious minorities with secessionist objectives and are thus unlikely to applaud the implied American support of Kurdish separatism in Iraq.

Finally, the Gulf states worry that endorsing American attacks on a fellow Arab country may further embolden their domestic critics who accuse them of being American lackeys. The U.S. military presence is a lightning rod for dissidents, as shown most recently by the bombing of the American barracks in Dhahran in June.

Governments in Egypt, Jordan and Bahrain have a precarious grip on power, and even the stability of Saudi Arabia is increasingly doubtful. The last thing such governments want is to strengthen their enemies by endorsing American attacks against Iraq.

A simple display of American "leadership" is unlikely to change the allies' minds. It is arrogance to assume that whatever happens in the world must be the result of American action or inaction. The Gulf states may want protection, but they will remain neutral or even denounce the United States when it seems necessary.

Americans should not expect gratitude, much less obedience, from such "friends." Nor should they think that the Gulf War coalition can be easily reassembled. If the United States insists on being the guardian of the Gulf, it will be a lonely and often resented role.

The writer is vice president for defense and foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Sacrificing Unity

Most damaging is the decision to act unilaterally. In alienating allies over a dispute between Kurdish factions backed by Iraq and Iran, the Clinton administration is sacrificing the unity of Western and Arab nations that allowed the United States to so successfully wage a war that kept the oil of the Gulf flowing. That carefully constructed umbrella is collapsing in the rush to intervene in a murky situation with questionable dividends for U.S. vital interests.

— Sandra Mackey, in the Los Angeles Times.

Work to Stop Tourism From Spoiling the World's Finest Sites

By the Prince of Wales

LONDON — One of the benefits of material prosperity has been the opportunity for many more people to travel widely. But increased tourism has brought destruction for unspoiled parts of our world.

The process of uglification through insensitive development for mass tourism, and the destruction of natural environments and townscapes, have demonstrated, vividly, the limits to sustainability.

Some sensitive developers, planners, architects and builders recognize that an alternative path to tourism development is the only guarantee of long-term profitability and of preserving the beauty of our environment for our descendants.

There can be no greater irony than a hotel working with its partners to earn a good reputation by efficiently conserving resources, when the same hotel despoils its environment from insensitive location and unsuitable design.

We do not need to look further than the edge of Hyde Park in London, the river embankments of our finest East European cities, the beautiful Mediterranean coastline, or many places in Africa, Asia or Latin America to see the results of bad-mannered development — development without consideration for the history, cultural and local context of a place.

Every reader can think of depressing examples of insensitive hotel buildings constructed purely for purposes of short-term economy, international "brand marketing" and maximizing of capacity, based on designs originated unthinkingly in the confines of an international head office.

There are too many eyesores designed as cheap, featureless dormitory blocks with no regard to how the building blends with its surroundings.

We can do so much better. There are inspiring examples in places like the Egyptian desert, through the use of experienced architects working with their clients on sensitive and affordable developments.

Many lessons can be gained from studying familiar eyesores as well as from visiting examples of the best practice.

The tourism industry, we are told, is the largest and fastest growing sector of industry around the world. Understandably, tourism is seen by many countries as a major source of foreign currency, a creator of jobs and a potential motor for economic development.

As travel and tourism grow, so does the demand for new hotels and resorts at affordable prices, many in ecologically delicate and desirable sites. Environmentally, socially and aesthetically responsible hotel siting, design and construction are the foundation from which the industry can develop sustainably.

This does not have to be at odds with a reasonable return on investment, particularly where investors are looking for long-term, sustainable returns from a high-quality project.

Building or refurbishing hotels can be an opportunity to apply traditional techniques and technologies and to rediscover local materials. Hotels can be built cost-effectively to enhance local culture and traditions, to preserve a sense of place and to minimize disturbance of the environment.

Good results can follow from consulting the local communities. We can learn from local wisdom about building technologies that have worked for centuries, designed to respect a given landscape and to suit a particular climate.

Remarkable results can be achieved from converting existing buildings — redundant mills, old hospitals, abandoned military buildings or monasteries. It is not always necessary to build anew, or to cover green-field sites in concrete and tarmac.

More *can* be done with less. Ways can be found, for instance, to reduce the mass of hotel buildings by conceiving them as villages or clusters rather than monoliths.

Thoughtful design, often drawing on traditional techniques, can reduce energy needs and save money without sacrificing guest comfort. Building temperatures can be regulated by using natural lighting and ventilation rather than by the use of airtight, mechanical climate controls.

Water use in hotels for swimming pools, bathrooms, laundering and cleaning is enormous. The engineer is not only presented with opportunities for efficient water treatment and waste water recycling but also with the potential in some locations to use more natural forms of water treatment. Where reed beds are part and parcel of the natural environment, mechanics can aid natural processes rather than replace them.

There are no free lunches in this debate. Short-term profits are no more than that. They are not a long-term answer to a company's reputation, or to a country's economic, social and environmental well-being.

The issues are too important, the often irreversible damage to our world too serious, not to be addressed in an integrated and sustained manner.

Prince Charles, president of the Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Old Clovis Might Understand

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — France, so deeply attached to tradition, including its traditions of rebellion, is torn by a very old argument. It is about the baptism of the pagan Frankish king Clovis, and how to celebrate the 1,500th anniversary.

The Pope will come for solemn ceremonies at Reims on Sept. 22, after visiting other historical religious sites in France. President Jacques Chirac will receive him for several hours at Tours, and while the head of state will not be in attendance at Reims, the taxpayers are footing the bill.

So the long quarrel about church and state is reopened, embroiled in a swirl of disputes about history and theology. It is never really settled, no more in insistently secular France than elsewhere.

The baptism of Clovis has been pronounced the "origin of the nation," making France "the eldest daughter of the Church," phrases repeated to the point of cliché and challenged on all counts.

He had married a Catholic princess, Clotilde, and felt the need for special patronage when he set out to fight the Alemans, another Germanic tribe. The aftermath was victory for the Franks, and widespread conversion of what became the French.

The story gives a warm feeling of seniority and awesome continuity to many in what seems a rootless modern age, but it is full of ancient and modern conflicts.

Historians say lots of Gauls had become Christians before Clovis. And while there is no question but that he was baptized at Reims, it wasn't in 496, and the nation was really only formed in 987 under Hugh Capet.

But the lively disputes of scholars are the least of it. Secularists are incensed that in a previous visit the Pope remonstrated at their ways, asking, "France, what have you done with your baptism?" They didn't like the reverence Mr. Chirac showed in a visit to the Vatican last January.

It was only in 1905 that the formal, constitutional separation of church and state was enacted in France. But it is a hallowed principle of the Revolution, a key element of the layers of vibrant meaning that the French invest in the term "republican."

There are still visible reminders in the great cathedrals, where enraged provincials climbed the highest towers to chop off the stone heads of saints and angels while Parisians watched the living heads of the king and his court fall to the guillotine.

France and the United States, the two countries most adamant about separation of church and state, came to what was a radical idea two centuries ago for opposite reasons. America, colonized to a large extent by religious dissidents opposed to England's established hierarchy, determined to protect the churches from the power of the state. France sought to protect the young revolutionary state from the power of the church.

France remains predominantly Catholic, some 80 percent now, with Islam its second religion ahead of Protestants and Jews; but only 15 percent attend church with any frequency. Even the old "three times in a life" (baptism, marriage and funeral) churchgoing tradition is fading as fewer marry in ceremony.

And France is no longer the country with the most Catholics, as it was for centuries. Now it is sixth, after Brazil, Mexico, the United States, the Philippines and Italy.

But religion is an undying issue. There is even sharp contention inside the church. Prelates on left and right have been sharply sanctioned by the Vatican, for challenging views on abortion and homosexuality on one side, for challenging papal reforms, especially Vatican II, on the other. It would seem that Clovis didn't know what he was starting, more or less 1,500 years ago.

But in a way he did. His motives were practical and political. The clash of argument is unchanged — not really about what people believe but about the role of authorities who proclaim what they should do about it.

There is no more war of religion in France, but old Clovis revives the tradition of contention.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Curbing Plague

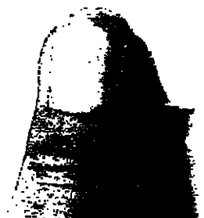
PARIS — The epidemic and eminently contagious character of the plague had led us to suppose that it was of a microbian order, and the researches undertaken in that direction were followed by success. The opportunity to test the serum was made possible by the epidemic which broke out again this year in Hong Kong. Letters from China gave reason to be satisfied with the new treatment, since recovery had been obtained in twenty-three cases out of twenty-five, both at Amoy and Canton.

1921: Chaplin Vigil

LONDON — Interest in the movements of Charlie Chaplin was unabated to-day [Sept. 12], and the customary crowd gathered around the Ritz Hotel to catch a glimpse of the great comedian. But while the hundreds waited, the object of their vigil was fast asleep. Charlie did not retire until six o'clock this morning, and up to a late hour to-day had not been disturbed.

1946: Ghost Bombs

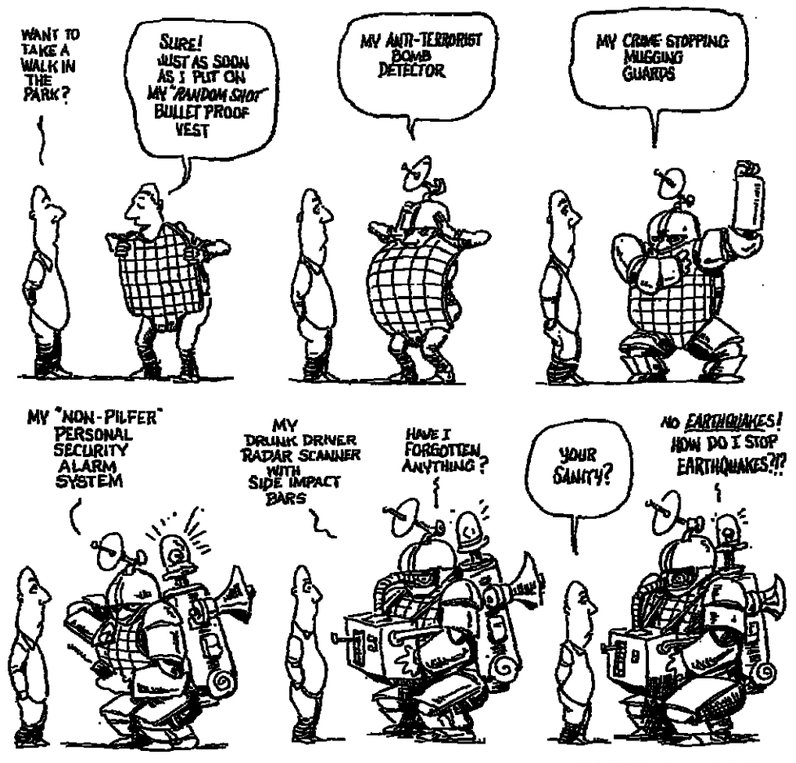
STOCKHOLM — Swedish authorities have received more than 800 reports from persons who claim to have seen mysterious flares and missiles over Swedish territory and are convinced that experimentation with some new type of weapon is being carried out, presumably by the Russians. Although Swedish officials have had little to say about what are here called the "ghost bombs," they attach the utmost importance to the reports. Swedish Army units have been dredging lakes in northern Sweden where some of the missiles are believed to have fallen and there is even talk of the possibility of emptying out a lake.



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OPINION/LETTERS



By KAL in The Sun (Baltimore). CaW Syndicate.

A Little Bit of Safety Gained at a Big Price

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — Americans may be as frightened as they've ever been, at least in peacetime. Plane crashes, environmental dangers, the seemingly endless discovery of new carcinogens in food, violent crime: Of course they're frightened.

And yet, as two people tried to tell them this week, they some

MEANWHILE

times seem most frightened of things that pose the least danger for them. They are remarkably like primitives, looking to incantations and human sacrifice to save them from things that are the equivalent of tidal waves and volcanoes — awful when they happen but, statistically, at least, not much of a threat.

John Stossel confronted the issue directly in the repeat of his ABC special, "Are We Scaring Ourselves to Death?" He looked at everything from gated communities and overzealous regulation to the EPA's reluctantly abandoned plan to dig up much of Aspen, Colorado, to rid the town of the lead-contaminated soil that is a relic of its silver-mining past.

Lead is a problem, implicated in painful disease, mental retardation and even death, and Aspen's soil has lots of it. But how much danger? Tests of residents indicated that they have lower levels of lead in their blood than the EPA hoped to reach by wrecking the town.

And so it went, according to Mr. Stossel's report, for effort after effort to increase slightly the safety of circumstances that were only slightly dangerous to begin with.

The week's other report was from the Campaign for an Effective Crime Policy. Far less dramatic than the TV special, this report examined the impact of "three strikes and you're out" legislation. The authors (principally Walter Dickey, former corrections commissioner for Wisconsin) lard their report with caveats — the score or so of states that have three-strikes laws have widely varying guidelines for their invocation, and the two-year-old federal statute has been used to sentence only nine offenders. But the conclusion is similar to Mr. Stossel's: Whatever good it does may be outweighed by the costs.

Nor is Mr. Dickey particularly surprised. "If the impetus had come from police and district attorneys telling us they needed a new tool to do a better job, I'd have taken it more seriously," he said. "But this came from the political people looking for sound-bite celebrity by catering to public fear. Many of the states that have three-strikes laws aren't even using them, on the simple ground that they aren't needed."

But isn't there really a problem with violent crime that threatens to grow out of control? Doesn't it make sense to identify those "career" violent offenders and put them away for good?

Well, no and yes. For most Americans, violent crime is no more of a threat than it was 10 or 20 years ago. They perceive it differently because more of it is in the news.

As for putting the insistently violent in prison for life, Mr. Dickey, whose organization is made up of criminal justice professionals and officials, has no objection. But many of the states don't limit the third strikes to violent offenses.

The law undoubtedly has taken some dangerous offenders off the street, and though these things are never provable, it's reasonable to say it has saved lives, perhaps many lives. But in the next five years, according to Mr. Dickey, California, the most studied of the states with the law, will spend $4.5 billion on prison construction.

You don't have to be soft on crime to wonder whether that sort of money is well spent. And that, of course, is the issue. Even if each new public or private dollar spent in fear made Americans a tiny bit safer, they'd have to reflect on the wisdom of some of the expenditures.

And if gated communities increase alienation, if Draconian sentences decrease the willingness of criminals to enter guilty pleas (and thereby drive up the cost of trials) or else reduce the willingness of juries to convict — Americans have to start asking: How much safer is safe enough?

Washington Post Writers Group.

Peering Into a Mirror And Seeing Clinton

By Maureen Dowd

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Bill Clinton is always in love with the sentence he hasn't yet spoken. The prolix president, chasing restlessly from thought to thought at a fund-raising dinner here Tuesday night, at last fell into his Commander in Grief groove, musing about the "crystallizing" value of seeing "people in their hour of greatest pain."

Recalling his meeting with the families of those killed in the TWA Flight 800 crash, he described how a woman showed him a picture of her grandson, who had been on the plane: "She told me a story about how this beautiful 10-year-old-boy had walked away from a big opportunity that he had because the people wanted him to say something bad about me — he was a kind of a model and they wanted him to be in some sort of an ad. ...

"And she gave me a picture of this blond-headed 10-year-old kid, standing by a fireplace. And I looked at that child and I thought to myself, I can't do anything to bring him back; but what my job is, is to remember this boy and to make sure that everyone like him that's still around has a great country and a greater country to live in when we start a new century, in a new millennium, in a completely new world, changing the way we work and live.... I'll keep that picture with me until the day I die ... and I'll remember that our obligation is to all those little boys that can still stand in front of the fireplace on holidays and have those pictures taken."

Then Bill Clinton flew west, warmed by the story of a child who refused to be in the campaign against him, and who now could be in the campaign for him, helping the president promote himself as the caring, paternal bridge to the future.

When he was first in office, Mr. Clinton tried being a leader, with disastrous results. Now he settles for being a mirror. The role suits him. He perfectly reflects the confessional, narcissistic, cynical, opportunistic times.

He was always conciliatory, malleable, eager to please. But under the tutelage of the concupiscent Dick Morris, he became completely reactive, learning to mirror the mood of the country, and to back issues that would appeal to the most people in the most important groups.

If Mr. Clinton is trivializing the presidency in his campaign, he is only reflecting trivial yuppies used to a world defined not by a battle between good and evil but a choice between skim or whole, caf or de, foam or no foam, carbonated or still, lemon or lime.

The scary thing about Bob Dole is that, just below the surface, we fear we can't live

The president perfectly reflects the opportunistic, narcissistic times.

up to his standards, that he's an old-fashioned curmudgeon who's never going to think we have enough starch. On the other hand, we know we can live up to Bill Clinton's standards.

So it is futile for Republicans to argue that Mr. Clinton is flawed because all he does is respond and change. That's exactly why people like him.

It's gratifying when someone changes for you, when someone gets more conservative, if you want, or stops hatching unnerving plans to revise government, if you want, or helps you discipline your kids, if you want.

In the absence of a Republican candidate with charm and leadership, who can persuade people of what they should want, rather than merely go along with what they do want, the public will be practical. Given a choice between a politician who ignores it or one who caters to it, why not take the one who seems to be listening?

The joke is, Americans are looking to Bill Clinton for continuity and stability, and he's looking to them for continuity and stability. But even if they don't like what they see in the mirror, they can't blame the president. The image is their own.

The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

No to Helms-Burton

On behalf of my colleagues in the European Parliament, I would like to express to the American Congress our profound concern about the extraterritoriality of the Helms-Burton Act, which would punish executives of non-American companies making certain investments in Cuba. It is an affront to think that the United States is questioning European commitment to democracy and economic liberalization.

Joint cultivation of these values by the United States and Europe fostered the world climate of expanded democracy and contributed to the hope among the newly enfranchised for swift inclusion into a liberalized post-Communist political and economic order. What is particularly onerous is that Americans seek to apply the "carrot and stick" approach to the European partners who helped to construct this system of economic and political liberalization at enormous cost to themselves. It is disturbing that America is lecturing Europe — which is restructuring itself at considerable cost to incorporate newly democratic central and eastern European countries — on the need to combat authoritarianism, and is threatening Europeans with legal peril.

My appeal is to our American colleagues in Congress to consider the import of their law on those to whom they profess friendship. Helms-Burton is inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules and undermines the credibility of American commitment to free trade. Though we share your desire for democracy in Cuba, we will oppose efforts to hold the principles of world trade hostage.

WILLY DE CLERCQ.
Brussels.

The writer is the chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on External Economic Relations.

The Poland Investment Summit



Warsaw, Sheraton Hotel, October 17 & 18, 1996

The Poland Investment Summit is the business gathering that you should attend this autumn. The level of speakers, the reputation of the International Herald Tribune's Summit program as a forum for high-level debate, as well as the exclusive networking opportunities, make this the one event that you will not want to miss. For last available places, contact Brenda Erdmann Hagerty at the International Herald Tribune in London on (44) 171 836 4802 or fax (44) 171 836 0717.

The Speakers

President Aleksander Kwasniewski, *President of the Republic of Poland*

- David J. Herman, *Chairman & Managing Director, Adam Opel AG, and Vice President, General Motors Corp.*
- H. van den Broek, *Member of the European Commission*
- Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, *President, National Bank of Poland*
- Waldemar Dabrowski, *President, Polish Agency for Foreign Investment*
- Wiesław Kaczmarek, *Minister of Privatization*
- Zbigniew Niemczycki, *President & CEO, Curtis International Inc.*
- Wojtek Janczyk, *Managing Director, Business Management & Finance S.A.*
- Jan J. Kluk OBE, *President, ICL Poland Sp. z o.o.*
- Ewa Freyberg, *Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Privatization*
- Donald J. Johnston, *Secretary General, OECD*
- Eberhard von Koerber, *President, ABB Europe*
- Grzegorz Kołodko, *Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister*
- Barbara Kux, *President, Nestle Polska Holding Sp. z o.o.*
- Wolfgang Bauer, *President, Creditanstalt Securities S.A.*
- Dariusz Rosati, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*
- Barbara J. Lundberg, *Executive Vice President/General Director of the Warsaw Office, Enterprise Investors*
- Wieslaw Rozlucki, *President & CEO, Warsaw Stock Exchange*
- Klemens Scierski, *Minister of Industry and Trade*
- Guy de Selliers, *Deputy Vice President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development*
- Jacek Socha, *Chairman, Polish Securities Commission*
- Stanislaw Siewierski, *President & CEO, KGHM Polska Miedz S.A.*
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- Cezary Stypulkowski, *President, Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.*
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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Giving Coup de Grace to Relief Effort for Iraqi Kurds

By Steven Lee Myers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the allied relief effort in northern Iraq in disarray, the Clinton administration is looking for ways to end its direct role in providing food, shelter and other aid to the Kurds, leaving it instead to relief groups and international organizations like the United Nations, administration officials say.

The officials insisted that the United States would not abandon its commitment to aid Kurdish civilians in the future. And they vowed that U.S. and allied aircraft would continue to patrol the flight-exclusion zone to restrict President Saddam Hussein's military operations north of the 36th parallel.

But with a Kurdish faction allied with Mr. Saddam now controlling much of northern Iraq, giving him his strongest presence in the Kurdish enclave since the Gulf War in 1991, the United States has suspended all of its relief efforts in the region.

And it appeared unlikely that the United States would resume the direct help it has provided for five years as part of what is called Operation Provide Comfort.

"We now have to look to the international relief organizations to provide the kind of help that Operation Provide Comfort did in the past — the economic, humanitarian help," the State Department's spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said Wednesday. "But we will continue to run the military mission, which has been so effective in containing Saddam Hussein."

Another administration official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, went further, saying the United States would not again have as direct or strong a relief role now that Mr. Saddam was wielding greater power over the Kurdish enclave. "It's going to be difficult to have anything like what we did," the official said.

The uncertainty about relief aid underscored the administration's shifting policy toward the Kurds in the wake of the fighting between Kurdish factions and the incursion of Mr. Saddam's forces Aug. 31.

Having led the coalition to create a "safe haven" in northern Iraq both as a response to a relief crisis and as a bulwark against Mr. Saddam, the United States has now focused primarily on checking the threat of Iraqi aggression in the south, saying it did not want to intervene in a Kurdish civil war.

"Let's remember what the core of U.S. strategic interests are: to protect Saudi Arabia and Kuwait," Mr. Burns said.

With the administration shifting its policy and with the balance of power changed in northern Iraq, the rationale for continuing the operations in the north has increasingly become an open question, even for the allies that joined the United States in creating the protected enclave.

In Turkey, which has allowed allied aircraft to operate from Incirlik, Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan met with his cabinet Wednesday to discuss the future of the enclave and the air patrols. "It became apparent that the duties and responsibilities of Provide Comfort have to be looked at again in the light of recent developments," a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Omar Akbel, said Wednesday.

Britain, the strongest supporter of the U.S. cruise missile strikes in Iraq last week, has also indicated that the relief part of the operation needed to be reconsidered, though it remained committed to the patrols.

Britain, France, Turkey and the United States created the enclave after Mr. Saddam's forces crushed a rebellion by Kurds, prompting an exodus of refugees into Turkey and Iran.

At the height of the crisis in the spring of 1991, the allies established a military presence in northern Iraq and airlifted more than 1.7 million tons of food, medicines, blankets and other materials to help Kurds return to their homes.

Since then the United States has gradually reduced its contributions to relief efforts — from nearly $600 million in 1991 to $71 million the next year to $22 million so far this year.

IRAQ: *Pitched Verbal Battle*

Continued from Page 1

officials. The evacuees, including women and children, were believed to be awaiting transport in an area between the towns of Zakho and D'hok in northern Iraq, according to a Western diplomat.

Officials declined to give details about the evacuation, but some officials suggested that civilian, rather than military, transportation and facilities would be used in the operation, expected to be carried out within the next few days.

The group includes former employees of the State Department who were working in the Iraqi town of Zakho for the Military Coordination Center, which is part of the Operation Comfort Mission, as well as employees of U.S. relief organizations in northern Iraq, Western officials said.

Operation Provide Comfort was set up in northern Iraq by the United States, France, Great Britain and Turkey in 1991 to provide a haven for the predominately Kurdish population after the Iraqi Army suppressed a rebellion in the region. Under Provide Comfort, the allies patrol the flight-exclusion zone and oversee humanitarian relief efforts.

"They are not CIA agents," a Western diplomat said of the evacuees. The group, the diplomat said, includes people who had been employed by the United States as guards, house managers, cooks, translators and drivers, and includes their family members.

A group of Iraqi opposition members who reportedly were involved in CIA covert activities in Iraq is under house arrest in the town of Salah ad Din in northern Iraq, according to the diplomat.

Direct negotiations are under way with the Kurdistan Democratic Party, the Kurdish faction that now controls the area in and around Salah ad Din, for the release of those Kurds, believed to number about 200, the diplomat said.

"The KDP will be held responsible" if any harm comes to them while they are under house arrest, he said.

About 100 Iraqi opposition members were reportedly executed by Iraqi forces after they were invited into the Kurdish safe haven by the Kurdistan Democratic Party to help them in their battle against a rival Kurdish faction, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Ankara initially had hesitated to cooperate with the U.S. evacuation plan, reportedly out of concern that its action on the part of Iraqi Kurds would trigger asylum requests from Iraqi Turkmens, according to a report by the semiofficial Anatolia news agency.

Turkey has said it is not willing to accept a large number of refugees from northern Iraq, as it did following the 1991 crackdown on the Iraqi Kurds, although about 30 Turkmens have been allowed into Turkey, according to a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the border town of Silopi.

Turkish officials have said they were concerned that separatist guerrillas belonging to the Kurdistan Workers' Party — a third Kurdish faction present in northern Iraq, which has been fighting Turkish government troops for the last 12 years for a separate homeland in southeastern Turkey — would infiltrate refugee seekers.

Budget Battle Over Iraq

U.S. Navy and Air Force Fight for Turf

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy and the Air Force, and factions in each service, have jockeyed strenuously this week over which gets the anticipated assignment to attack Iraq in response to Baghdad's reported rebuilding of air defense sites and its launching of a missile against U.S. F-16 jet fighters.

Military commanders keenly want to demonstrate their weapons systems' capabilities to protect their interests in a different sort of war: a bruising Pentagon review of all U.S. military programs next year that will demand that commanders justify their weapons and the funds allotted to them.

The most brutal struggles, as usual, pit the air force against the navy, military officials said. In the first round of U.S. attacks, when 44 cruise missiles were launched against 15 Iraqi sites on Sept. 3 and 4, the navy was seen as an easy winner because its surface ships and a submarine in the Gulf fired 31 of those missiles, while air force B-52s fired 13.

Now navy officials are trying to persuade operations planners for the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the navy should shoulder the main burden in a new assault. And several bureaucracies in the navy — representing aircraft carriers, cruise missiles and submarines — are lobbying like sidelined football players, "Coach, let me in the game."

At the same time, the air force has won a key victory by securing an assignment for its F-117A Stealth fighters-bombers: a squadron flew Wednesday from Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico to Kuwait for the expected strikes against Iraq. Before this, the air force was hobbled because Saudi Arabia and Turkey had forbidden U.S. jets based in their countries to take part in assaults on Iraq.

"Who gets assigned to do what is important because we're on the eve of a quadrennial review of military programs that will substantially determine the military services' budgets for years to come," said Loren Thompson, a Pentagon and defense industry consultant. "Many people think the air force will take a hit in the review because of its inability to operate" in the region, he said.

Navy officials are crowing that aircraft carriers, such as the Carl Vinson, which is based in the Gulf, need not ask permission from allies in the area to fly jets against Saddam Hussein.

"The air force has been castrated," a navy official said. "With an aircraft carrier, you get 4.5 acres of Americana with no diplomatic restrictions on when and what you can fly."

Some navy officials' tactics were evident in recent days as they privately spread the word that air force cruise missiles had not been as accurate as the navy's in hitting Iraqi air defense sites — an assertion the air force denied.

The air force also said the B-52s' cruise missiles were used because they have larger warheads than the navy's.

Air force officials accused the navy of displaying narrow self-interest when it ordered an attack submarine in the Gulf to shoot two cruise missiles, which will be a useful exercise come budget time for a submarine service struggling to retain financing.

"It's an ugly little story, but there's a lot of money and perceived prestige at stake" in having weapons deployed in battle, a military official said.

"You never want to be the guy saying, 'My boats can't go.'"

But in a Pentagon culture that at least gives lip service to the concept of cooperative operations, a Pentagon official said, "You don't want a reputation for being too parochial, as in 'Johnny doesn't play well with the group.'"



The Associated Press

An Iraqi personnel carrier outside Qosh Tepe in the northern region seized by Kurds with Saddam Hussein's help.

Swiss to Probe Nazi Gold Story

The Associated Press

BERN — Switzerland promised Thursday that it would clarify once and for all its role as a haven for Nazi gold during World War II.

The pledge from the government and National Bank followed reports that the Swiss may have held on to billions of dollars worth of gold plundered from occupied countries and from the 6 million Jews killed in the Holocaust.

The lower house of Parliament is expected to pass a bill this fall that would set up a commission of experts to examine fully the activities of private individuals as well as the Swiss government and National Bank in the affair, officials at the Foreign Ministry said.

A report by the British Foreign Office published this week said the Nazis looted more than $550 million in gold — now worth more than $6 billion — from occupied countries during World War II and put most of it in Swiss banks.

The United States, Britain and France, who knew about the plunder, recovered only about 10 percent of the gold, which was then distributed by the Allies' Tripartite Gold Commission.

Canada Acts to End Tainted Blood Fears

By Howard Schneider
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canadian health officials have decided to strip the Red Cross of authority over the nation's blood supply, a move aimed at rebuilding public confidence shaken by the infection of thousands of transfusion recipients a decade ago.

The decision marks a turning point in Canada's long, convoluted debate over how to respond to the blood scandal and what to do about lagging trust in the Red Cross. Revered internationally for its relief and rescue operations, the charitable group has taken a beating in Canada over the blood crisis and more recently over its resistance to public discussion of who was responsible.

An estimated 1,200 Canadians were infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and another 12,000 with hepatitis C through blood transfusions in the 1980s. Hundreds of people are expected to die from those infections.

Advocacy groups contend that the Red Cross and the Canadian government ignored evidence of the problem and refused to implement proper blood-screening methods promptly, in some cases waiting months longer to establish protections than the United States and other industrialized nations. During that time, the infections continued.

Concluding a three-day meeting here, Canada's provincial health ministers announced Tuesday night the creation of an agency to oversee the collection, testing, treatment and distribution of blood donations.

Even though a public inquiry into the blood scandal of the 1980s is continuing, health officials decided that the best way to rebuild public confidence was to remove the Red Cross from management of the system.

The charitable agency may still be involved in collecting blood or other aspects of its supply to hospitals and clinics.

But even that staple function of the agency is in doubt and would be allowed only under the supervision of a new, independent authority that will establish standards, enforce them and include representatives of hemophiliac, HIV-positive or other concerned groups among its members.

"Recent polling data, recent reviews from blood consumers, have expressed some real concerns," said the federal health minister, David Dingwall.

"Our blood system in September of 1996 is safe," he added, but "the governance issue has to be addressed."

"Our action will help restore confidence," he asserted.

A spokesman for the Canadian Red Cross said the agency would not respond to the decision until it could study it further.

The health ministers said they hoped the new blood agency would be operating within a year.

BRAZIL: *Is the Rain Forest Burning? New Figures Say 'Yes'*

Continued from Page 1

Institution's counselor for biodiversity and environmental affairs, said he was convinced that President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil was "very serious" about tackling destruction of the tropical rain forest.

"These two are pretty forceful measures," Mr. Lovejoy said. "There's a depth of commitment that's greater than any we've seen before." Others appeared concerned by the timing of the measures and the release of the data. In addition to the meeting in Bonn, the government will also take part in a weeklong commemoration of the Amazon in New York at the end of the month, when its record in the Amazon is likely to come under scrutiny.

"What's unfortunate is that President Cardoso once again appears to be playing to the international gallery," said Mr. Schwartzman, who works in Washington and Brasilia. "He took these steps when he did in order to avoid any problems in Bonn and to put a good face on the government participation in the Amazon."

By the eve of the Bonn meeting, the government environmental agency responsible for overseeing the extraction of timber from the Amazon had found irregularities leading to the cancellation or suspension of 62 percent of the 1,200 authorizations for cutting mahogany and virola, said Paulo Beninca, director of natural and renewable resources at the federal environmental agency.

GROWTH: *Interest Rate Debate*

Continued from Page 1

will that push the economy into recession? As long as the move is modest, probably not. While demand may be slowing without assistance from the Fed — retail sales are nothing to write home about — even the most dovish policymakers at the Fed discount this prospect.

Indeed, most analysts say the only remaining obstacle to an increase in short rates is the concern of Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, that, this close to the election, an increase would be perceived as partisan.

But the more hawkish Fed officials want to go further. Those who perceive 3 percent inflation as a greater risk to the economy and society than 5 percent unemployment see a chance to seize the moment. They take their ideology from economists who believe that even current low rates of inflation harm the economy by raising effective tax rates on risky investments.

A couple of turns of the interest rate screw, they figure, would buy some permanent progress on the inflation front. That, in turn, would lower long-term interest rates, which are now more than a full percentage point higher than the recent nadir of just under 6 percent at the end of 1995. That, they argue, would ultimately stimulate investment.

Hence the current division within the Fed, to put it in political terms, is between the neoliberal pragmatists inclined toward a token interest rate increase and the zero-inflation zealots who see a chance to score with a decisive increase of a half point.

Where does that leave opponents of any increase in interest rates?

Far from the levers of power, but well within the economics establishment. There has long been anecdotal evidence that the sustainable rate of unemployment ought to be falling: Unions are weak, foreign competition is strong, corporate downsizing is every worker's nightmare. The number of work stoppages, for example, has fallen from nearly 400 affecting 2.5 million workers in 1970 to just 31 last year involving a mere 192,000 workers.

Now, according to William Nordhaus of Yale University, there is statistical evidence to buttress the anecdotes. A labor market with 5 percent unemployment today, he argues, behaves much like a labor market in the 1980s with 6 percent to 6.5 percent unemployment.

This is a tantalizing prospect because there are still millions of people who want full-time jobs who have either dropped out of the official labor force or been forced to accept part-time work.

Mr. Gordon of Northwestern, too, reckons that the sustainable unemployment rate has been falling. This "manna from heaven," he said, explains why the Fed has thus far been able to wink at relatively low unemployment rates that would have been inflationary in 1989. Today, he estimates, 5.2 percent unemployment — close to the current rate — will not add to inflationary pressure.

With economic growth ebbing, but still strong enough to absorb more workers than are entering the labor force, Mr. Nordhaus sees the Fed's next interest rate decision as "a tough call." Mr. Gordon, by contrast, takes a position that is effectively the mirror image of the anti-inflation hawks.

Inflation is so low today, he argued, that it would cost little to find out how many more jobs can be created without causing inflationary wage increases. All the evidence, he said, suggests that inflationary expectations are incorporated very slowly into markets.



Andrei Filatov/Agence France-Presse

RED-HANDED — Two policemen escorting a thief Thursday who was still carrying a sack of potatoes that he stole near the village of Naro-Fominsk near Moscow. Potato thieves are active at this time of year.

CLINTON: *Hollywood Shines on President*

Continued from Page 1

tics," said Ellen Miller, executive director of the Center for Responsive Politics. "When we think of the Hollywood heavy hitters, we think of Democrats. The biggest contributing zip code to Bill Clinton is 90210." That is Beverly Hills' fabled enclave of wealth.

Democrats already have raised $4.7 million in Hollywood in this election cycle, compared with $890,000 raised there by the Republicans, according to the Campaign Study Group, a consulting firm. Since 1991, when Clinton first took aim at the White House, Hollywood has given $18 million to Democrats, compared with $2.6 million to Republicans.

These are sums that have gone to the party, not directly to candidates, who by law can receive only $1,000 from an individual and $5,000 from a corporation's political action committee.

The connection between Hollywood and Democrats goes back decades and, with the exception of Ronald Reagan's presidency, has proved hard for Republicans to penetrate. From the photograph of Lauren Bacall draped on a piano played by Harry Truman to John Kennedy's association with Frank Sinatra, Peter Lawford and the rest of the Rat Pack, Hollywood glamour and Democratic politicians have gone arm in arm.

In contrast, since Bob Dole attacked the film industry last year for producing a "nightmare of depravity," Republicans have found Hollywood so poor a source of financing that they have virtually written it off.

"We are more interested in Main Street than Hollywood," said Howard Leach, finance chairman of the Republican National Committee. "That's where the real majority is."

One of the Democrats' biggest fundraisers is Mr. Geffen, a founder of DreamWorks SKG, who says he has raised "many millions" for the party in the last few years. Mr. Geffen's influence in Hollywood is such that he was able to persuade some of the industry's heaviest hitters to attend his million-dollar dinners with the president: Steve Jobs, the Apple Computer founder; Steve Tisch, the producer; Peter Morton, the founder of the Hard Rock Café; Edgar Bronfman Jr., the Seagram's heir, and Lew Wasserman, the former MCA studio chairman.

"The Democratic message of taking care of people who are poor and unemployed has traditionally resonated with Hollywood, and that continues to be the case today," Mr. Geffen said. The only thing he has received in return for his efforts, he said, is a night at the White House and an invitation to a state dinner.

The source of Democratic money in Hollywood falls into two categories: the stars and the studios. Studios have a business agenda, like other industries, and make big donations, in part to get their views across.

Their main concern today is intellectual property: protecting U.S. entertainment products from piracy and copyright infringements abroad. In addition, the industry recoils at attacks by politicians who see Hollywood as a source of moral depravity.

Stars are less pragmatic. Most come from ordinary backgrounds and, despite their wealth and fame, identify as artists and not with the establishment.

"Many have been very fortunate and want to give back something to their community," said Lara Bergthold, executive director of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee, which has raised more than $6 million in the last decade, mostly for Democrats.

Bill Clinton first visited Hollywood many years ago, as a young rising Arkansas politician. In 1992, Ms. Streisand's appearance at a glitzy Clinton fund-raiser netted $1.2 million in a single afternoon.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1996

Leisure

TOMORROW:



Sandra Sugawara/WP

Foreigners and Chinese yuppies mix at a host of new outdoor bars and cafes.

NIGHTLIFE

Dining Out In Beijing

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Back in the days when free enterprise and activities deemed frivolous were discouraged in China, eating and drinking here was a pretty dreary affair. The restaurants were often shabby. Foreign cuisine was hard to come by, except at expensive, staid hotel restaurants.

But these days, a section of the city called Sanlitun is sprouting a collection of new outdoor cafes, jazz bars and pubs. Along narow, shaded streets and wide, dusty boulevards, foreigners mix with Chinese yppies to eat mushroom-stuffed ravioli or samon with caviar and dill.

At 11 on a recent balmy night, an outdoor cfe called Public Space — and others rarby — were filled with people lingering ver drinks.

"This all started one to two years ago," aid Zhang Shuxia, who started a bar called tudio 5 with her husband and other inrestors. "Before then, Chinese people vould only eat to fill their stomachs," she said, "but then people had this feeling that they could get together and socialize" over meals and drinks.

FORTY CAFES BLOOM Several cafe owners estimated that about 40 establishments have opened in Sanlitun in less than two years. It has emerged as the heart of the cafe and pub scene because many embassies and foreign compounds are nearby.

At first, 90 percent of the customers were foreigners. But that is changing too. About half of the patrons at cafes and pubs one summer night appeared to be Chinese.

"I think it's great," said a rock singer named Wayhwa, who was finishing a meal at a place called Cafe Cafe. Wayhwa was a newscaster until 1989. She was dismissed after appearing on ABC-TV's "Nightline" during the Tiananmen Square democracy protests of 1989. Wayhwa said she often eats at Cafe Cafe and other nearby places.

Many of the new owners have lived overseas. For instance, Ju Lan, 27, decided to open Cafe Cafe after returning from Norway, where she spent seven years. "I couldn't find a job, and I had been working in a restaurant for several years in Norway, so I knew the business," she said.

She opened Cafe Cafe with her brother, an artist, in April 1995. At that time, there were few other cafes in the neighborhood, "but in the last three or four months, several new ones have opened up," she said.

One of the newer ones is Public Space, which was opened recently by Henry Lee, 35. Born in Shanghai, Lee moved to Australia in 1987 and learned the restaurant business working for luxury hotels, he said. When he moved to Beijing last year, he worked in a nightclub for a while. Then he started his own restaurant, which has attracted large crowds almost from day one.

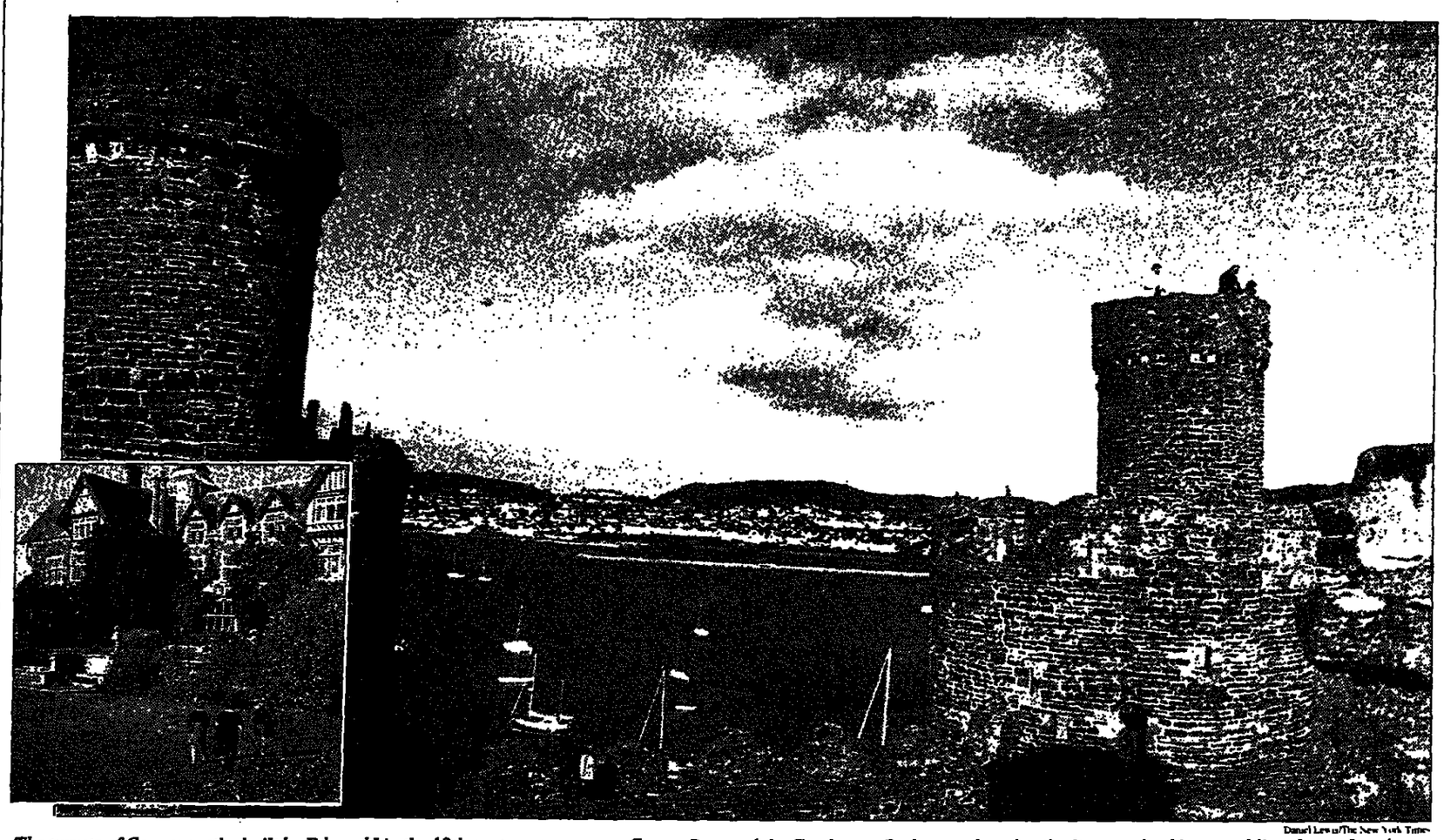
"We didn't expect it to be this busy so quickly," Lee said, as he repeatedly jumped up during the interview to schmooze with customers and answer their queries.

WITH so many establishments opening so quickly, each place tries to develop its own clientele. Jazz-ya, a jazz bar, was started by Li Bo, 26. He has a Japanese partner, and the place has turned into a favorite hangout of Japanese businessmen and embassy staffers. There is a French place that caters to Francophiles and an Italian place that caters to pasta lovers. Other cafes show films or play the latest, hippest music. On Saturdays and Sundays, the sidewalks outside the most popular places are crowded with people.

With such an outpouring of customers, why did it take so long? While there is no clear answer, the Chinese government in recent years has taken steps to make it easier for small businesses to operate. Meanwhile Beijing has seen an explosion of foreigners and a flood of new foreign investment.

But Wu Jianxin, 27, who opened the Peking Chalet cafe five months ago, has another theory. Until recently, he said, "Chinese people didn't focus on this kind of thing. And most Chinese don't speak English. But now, so many foreigners can speak Chinese that they were able to give Chinese this idea. They told them, 'This is what we want.'"

An Elemental Guide to Welsh Mountains



Daniel Lewis/The New York Times

The turrets of Conwy castle, built by Edward I in the 13th century, tower over Conwy Bay, and the Gardens at Bodnant, where horticulture evolved into a sublime form of madness.

By Daniel Lewis
New York Times Service

BETWS-Y-COED, Wales — Is there something about small countries that causes an obsession with details? When I planned a trip to north Wales last fall, a modest highlights tour of the Snowdonia mountain country, it seemed so simple that I almost felt guilty. Surely someone with a lifelong romantic attachment to Wales should put more into it than that.

Before long I was trying to get the hang of Cymric, the tongue-tangling, resurgent Welsh language (even though I knew I could get along perfectly well in English). In the process I somehow got diverted into a chart of cross-references after stumbling on the tidbit that linguists refer to Cymric as Celtic P, as opposed to the Celtic Q, or Gaelic, of Scotland and Ireland. I pass that along for what it's worth. Then, staring at books of Celtic art, I learned that the style called La Tene is named for the valley in Switzerland where the Celts came from in the first place, or some of them anyway; but don't get me started.

Blessedly, the time came when my wife, Katy, and I actually went to Wales, where life turned out to be simple after all, but for a reason I had overlooked: Everything you really need to know about Snowdonia in October, you learn from the weather.

In the course of a week we were soaked, buffeted and chilled, but we were also invigorated, charmed and well fed. On balance, the script that the elements handed us was more varied and interesting than my by-the-book expedition could have been.

The exquisitely named Snowdonia, and especially its dominant feature, Mount Snowdon, had occupied a corner of my imagination since school days, when I first saw photographs of north Wales. With its black cliffs and mysterious lakes and jagged peaks, Snowdon looked massive, infinitely higher than its 3,600 feet (1,100 meters).

More recently, at an age when people tend to think about such roots as they may have, some remnant of Welshness had drawn me to the legends of Yr Wyddfa — Welsh for the burial place — which is the same mountain as Snowdon but not the same thing.

Of course it's also true that Snowdon, like other famous mountains from Fujiyama to Pike's Peak, is as much a phenomenon of tourism as of nature. Since 1896, there has even been a little railroad train that chugs its way to the top on the gradual incline of the northwest slope.

COMPANY FOR THE CLIMB

Even so, I wasn't prepared for the intensity of the competition when we set out for a walk up Snowdon on our first full day in the country. We had driven in high spirits the few miles from Betws-y-Coed, the pivotal resort town of Snowdonia. The weather was warm and only slightly hazy. Then we reached the parking lot at the top of Pen-y-Pass, the starting point of some popular trails up the mountain, and hit gridlock. The mountain looked busy as an anthill.

In retrospect, we should have tried some other way up Snowdon, perhaps from Beddgelert on the south face. Instead we took a driving tour of nearby towns, marveled at the scenery — and blew our best chance to see the world from the top of Snowdon.

The next day brought lashing rain. This made it very cozy to linger after breakfast at Tan-y-Foel, an old stone farmhouse on the high plateau above Betws-y-Coed that has been turned into one of the best small hotels in Wales. It became clear that there would be no mountain climbing that day; and also that I had no idea what to do instead.

Katy suggested an excursion for lunch at the Groes Inn, an ancient stopping place on the way to Conwy on the north coast. It was a better idea than I could have imagined, for after about 10 minutes on a road paralleling the Conwy River, we drove smack into fair weather. While the sky behind was still heavy as cement, the prospect ahead was like a child's drawing of a nice day. The Conwy flowed full and steady in its alley of trees, Crayola-green meadows filled the middle distance; we were even treated to a series of rainbows, three in quick succession.

Instead of a damp afternoon in a quaint old room, our lunch at the Groes became a kind of picnic, chicken eaten in a sunny addition. From there, it made sense to drive the short remaining distance to the walled town of Conwy and its castle. We are not exactly crazy for castles, but it was worth clambering around this impressive pile of stone, built along the water — and for a while lived in — by Edward I during his campaign to subdue the Welsh in the 13th century. The view of Conwy Bay from atop the turrets is truly lovely.

GOING south again on the other side of the river, about seven miles along the A-470 road, there's a different kind of monument, bound to intimidate anyone who has failed to keep a spider plant alive: the 80-acre (32-hectare) Gardens at Bodnant, one of the great "touring" gardens where British horticulture evolved into a sublime form of madness.

Though October isn't the most colorful month, it had its compensations. For example, in the lower part of the estate, the Dell, we regretted not seeing the azaleas in bloom, but perhaps this heightened the effect of finding ourselves in a stand of enormous, chunky-barked trees that looked both familar and oddly out of place. It was an assortment of healthy giants — redwoods, sequoias, Douglas firs — transplanted from the Pacific Northwest a century ago and still doing fine in the damp, temperate climate of coastal Wales.

A favorite area was the high pasture country around Capel Garmon, a village within easy walking distance of the Tan-y-Foel inn. Sometimes when it was stormy in the mountains there would be only a light rain at Capel Garmon, and if the sweet-smelling fields got too wet it was almost as good to hike along the road. The proprietors of the local pub, the White Horse Inn, didn't seem to mind people leaving cars in their parking lot, a convenient starting place for walks ranging from a mile and a half.

Many Welsh trails go through private property, and we soon learned to pay attention to the complicated instructions this sometimes involves. I quote at random from a handy green booklet, "Walks Around Betws-y-Coed," by Hillary Kendell and Hillary Bradnam:

"Pass through a kissing gate and follow the right hand boundary of the field for 50m to a white farmhouse. Turn right up a muddy track. Cross a stile to the left of a gate and bear left following a well marked path which gradually climbs the slope for c. 150m to a second stile. Keep left at the base of a gorse-covered slope to a kissing gate. The path continues through a larch grove and you will already be able to enjoy a view of the mountains."

It made a nice routine as far as it went: the undemanding company of the ubiquitous sheep by day, followed by good dinners with wine and local country cheeses, followed by conversation

In a week, we were soaked, buffeted and chilled – also invigorated, charmed and well fed.



The White Horse Inn at Capel Garmon.

with other guests, English couples for the most part, over coffee or glasses of ale.

In spite of these pleasures, we grew frustrated as time passed without much chance to get up into in the mountains, those starkly beautiful ranges so characteristic of Wales, and somehow all the more haunting for being the product of long-ago ecological disaster — "a derelict landscape with its natural condition destroyed," as the historian John Davies has described them. The land was worn out by over-use centuries ago, and a modest but lasting cooling of the uplands prevented much of anything from growing again.

Mount Snowdon aside, I had hoped for some serious hiking out of the little outpost of Idwal Cottage, a missable spot on the A-5 highway between Betws-y-Coed and Bethesda. It has a youth hostel, a rescue station, a snack bar — and a wonderful location in the crease between two distinctly different mountain ranges, the gentle Carneddau and the jagged Glyder.

One day it looked fair enough for a long hike along the tops of the Carneddau range where, according to the guidebooks, you can walk above 3,000 feet for many miles, all the way to the coast. But once again we were turned back. A howling, ear-achingly cold wind blew up from nowhere. Unwilling to risk hypothermia, we retreated to a relatively sheltered walk of a few miles around Cwm Idwal. This was no bad consolation: the cwm is a magnificent depression hollowed out of the crags by ice, with a dark lake at the bottom and a boulder-strewn cliff at one end that provided not only a terrific vantage point, but also enough of a scramble to make the muscles ache.

ULTIMATELY, unfavorable weather forced us into the luckiest gamble of our trip. Late in the week it was raining so steadily and widely that we left Betws-y-Coed a day ahead of schedule and drove by way of Harlech and the Cardigan coast to the area around Dolgellau, hoping to outdistance the storm and perhaps gain a couple of good hiking days.

This is the southern edge of 840-square-mile Snowdonia National Park, and although it isn't really part of Snowdonia proper, its beauty has been famous at least since a 19th-century outbreak of purple prose among English travelers. After walking a path along the Mawddach Estuary, which cuts inland for about 10 miles between low mountains, Ruskin proclaimed it the most beautiful in the world.

While it's none of that, the Mawddach seemed to us something just as good: the kind of harmonious landscape that inspires thoughts of big dogs, small boats and a year's worth of reading by a peat fire. The weather was clear, still and cool; and we were lucky enough to get a room on short notice at the King George III, one of several well-regarded hotels around the estuary.

We took a long stroll along the water as the tide was going out that evening, following the flat path of an abandoned railbed, then had a dinner of fish and chips in the hotel's pub, as merry a place as I've ever sat down in. We slept with the windows open and curtains blowing in a soft breeze off the estuary. And the next day, at last, we walked all the way to the top of a mountain without a hitch.

Cadair Idris is a solitary, blunt-topped thing that rises from sea level to 2,800 feet. I have no way to judge the opinion of some climbers that its views are superior to Snowdon's, as we never got more than halfway to the top of that great rock. But at least on the Cadair trail we took, the scenery was ever-expanding, varied and spectacular, a greatest-hits album of the Welsh landscape. Sheep pastures with high stone fences, the sober, pretty town of Dolgellau among green fields, and in the blue distance, Cadair's cousins to the north — including Mount Snowdon, clear at last. A pretty good mountain to admire from afar.

Lonely Nights at Notre Dame for Disney Team

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French fascination with Walt Disney began long before Disneyland Paris opened in 1992. In the medieval walled city of Carcassonne in southern France, hawkers try to convince you that its towers and spires were what Disney had in mind as the setting for "Sleeping Beauty." Others will tell you he was thinking of one of the Renaissance chateaux in the Loire Valley.

The French are proud rather than embarrassed to be associated with anything Disney. So it was not surprising that Disneyland Paris, American Express and the French Government Tourist Office all teamed up this summer to try to lure American viewers of the new animated Disney movie "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" to take a serious look at the 12th-century cathedral where much of the action takes place.

It looked pretty lonely at the gate at the foot of the south tower of Notre Dame as the sun set the other day and Nadine de Maren, a guide, waited forlornly for Americans to turn up. "I waited until 7:30 the other night with my little sign," she said, holding it up. "But nobody came."

Disneyland Paris, located east of the capital, is chockablock with visitors from all over the world this summer, and according to Bruno Maglione, its marketing director, 90 percent are not Americans. "But we are expecting this package, which is offered only to American clients of American Express, to have filled 1,000 room-nights at our hotels this summer," he said.

FAMILY HOLIDAY WITH QUASIMODO

The pitch for the " 'Hunchback of Notre Dame' family holiday" aims to entice families who have seen the movie to spend a few days in a Disneyland hotel. "As part of your vacation, you'll be invited to an exclusive after-hours guided tour of the famed Cathedral of Notre Dame, the secret home of Quasimodo," it says.

But few American visitors have accepted the invitation, according to both American Express and the French tourist office, which will continue to offer the package until March.

De Maren thinks the problem may be that Disney's "Hunchback of Notre Dame" apparently does not have much to do with "Notre Dame de Paris," the 1832 Victor Hugo novel that inspired it. It is hard for her to be sure, since the movie will not open in France until Nov. 27.

"One of the gargoyles in the movie is named Victor Hugo, I'm told," she said. (Actually, one is named Victor; another, Hugo, and the third is Laverne.) "In the novel, Quasimodo is a little bit the symbol of what Notre Dame was when Victor Hugo's novel appeared. It was a sad ruin, sacked during the revolution and crumbling."

"Notre Dame de Paris" does depict Quasimodo, the hunchbacked, one-eyed bell ringer, as feeling happiest when in communion with the gargoyles because they were among the few denizens of the cathedral who could not make fun of him.

THE author himself took plenty of liberties with the great stone pile. "There were never any secret living quarters here in the church," de Maren tells fans eager to see where the hunchback lived. But it was true, she said, that the balcony on the second story of the nave was a place where people in trouble in medieval times could receive asylum, as Quasimodo demanded for Esmeralda in the novel after she was unjustly convicted of murder.

In contrast to the rather upbeat movie, "the novel is strong and surprisingly depressing," de Maren points out.

The book inspired such a revival of interest in Gothic architecture in France that the architect Eugene Viollet-le-Duc finally restored the cathedral. "Notre Dame might not exist today if it hadn't been for him and Victor Hugo," de Maren said.

MOVIE GUIDE

UNHOOK THE STARS

Directed by Nick Cassavetes. France-U.S.



Nicola Goode/Universal Pictures

Damon Wayans, left, and Adam Sandler in the buddy comedy "Bulletproof."

It would seem that everybody, starting with Gerard Depardieu, who produced the film, expected Nick Cassavetes to be a revenant, with his father's charisma and force. Originally a basketball player, the son has managed to skip the issue by making a reflective, leisurely first film that has none of John's abrasive, investigative character. A mother who tries too hard, a rebellious daughter, an abused wife and her neglected kid, this is the menu served up over nervous meals, at failed family holidays. The good news is that Cassavetes *fils* also has a great mother, Gena Rowlands, and he lets her do her stuff: As Mildred the mother, Rowlands is a faltering yet moving force. No matter what she does — and the camera lingers as she substitutes for her sullen daughter on the mail route, sings Doggie in the Window to cheer up a small boy — she is riveting. Marisa Tomei, as Monica, the abused girl next door, is wonderfully high-strung, and when the two women go out on the town the action moves into high gear. Mildred meets Big Tommy (Depardieu), a Canadian trucker with a big heart. Hemmed in, respectful, Depardieu is touching: His rhythms of speech are all wrong and he keeps smitten cow eyes fixed on Rowlands. You wonder what happened to Big Gerard's wild side, his famous manic laugh? It's as if, by helping make this film, he is sitting in for the filmmaker he admired, becoming a true son to John Cassavetes, yet magically granted Gena. Looked at this way, as an incestuous dream come true, the venture doesn't lack piquancy.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)

BULLETPROOF

Directed by Ernest Dickerson. U.S.

At the beginning of "Bulletproof," Ernest Dickerson's gratuitously crude new buddy comedy, Archie (Adam Sandler) and Rock (Damon Wayans) are thick as thieves, which is exactly what they are. Mostly, these wisecracking crooks occupy themselves with small jobs like stealing cars until one day Rock notices that Archie's money roll is always fatter than his. The reason is that Archie has a gig on the side working for Frank Colton (a lackluster James Caan), a used-car dealer who doubles as the local drug lord. The twist is that Rock isn't the pal he pretends to be. He's a cop who for the past year has been working undercover trying to earn Archie's trust in hopes that his clueless partner might lead him to Colton. The big payoff comes one night when Colton and his boys are unloading a shipment of heroin. The cops are in place, ready to take Colton down, but when the bust goes sour, an encounter between the "friends" leaves Rock with a bullet in his head. By this point, you're fairly sure that a bullet in the head would be less painful than suffering through this formulaic parade of chase scenes and shootouts.

(Hal Hinson, WP)

SOLO

Directed by Norberto Barba. U.S.

"Solo," Mario Van Peebles' fantasy about a rebellious military robot acting up in the jungles of Central America, might be described as "RoboCop" meets "The Terminator" on a skimpy budget. As movie androids go, Solo is a softie, and that's his problem. Dispatched by the U.S. military on a secret mission to destroy an airstrip, he refuses to jeopardize the lives of innocent farmers whom his computer programming identifies as "unarmed noncombatants." When Solo's evil commanders decide he should be replaced by a newer, meaner, more obedient model, he hijacks a helicopter and crashes it into the jungle. Sheltered and recharged (through a battered old television set) by the same peasants whose lives he saved, he teaches them to fight back against the local rebels who treat them like slaves. The peasants in turn teach him the value of friendship, and also how to bluff your opponent, a trick that comes in handy. "Solo" has more than its share of treacly sentiment. The movie, like so many other recent action adventure films, portrays U.S. military authority as bonkers.

(Stephen Holden, NYT)

PRACTICAL TRAVELER

Adventure for the Not So Young

By Betsy Wade
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Moderate, or "soft," adventure trips are increasing in popularity. Leaders describe their clientele as being in their 40s or older, with women predominating. Because these trips are kept small — a maximum of 10, 16 or sometimes 24 — they attract people who want to make friends as well as those who are eager for an active vacation.

The demographics have led some operators to designate trips specifically for women, or for older travelers. But Overseas Adventure Travel of Cambridge, Massachusetts, after publishing two separate catalogues for those over 50, discovered that the average age of its clients was over 50 anyway, and went back to offering the same wares in a single catalogue, possibly the rare case when one speed suits all.

The issue of how fit one needs to be for an active trip looms large. Most travel operators offering bike rides, walks, raft trips, tent safaris and similar opportunities grade their levels.

Companies offering walking and biking trips of this sort provide backup vans carrying the luggage, purchases and often lunch for inn-to-inn trips, and frequently for circular day trips. These also allow participants to get a ride back if the exertion proves too much.

TREKKING IN THAILAND The Eldertreks company's "Tribes to Temples in Ancient Siam" includes two optional "rugged days." Eldertreks, a tour operator in Toronto, offers this 20-day trip starting on Nov. 17, Dec. 22 and Jan. 26. Eldertreks' offerings are intended for people 50 and older and the maximum group size is 15.

In Bangkok, the participants walk and ride in canal boats, spending nights in a hotel. A 10-day trip by minivan, with overnights in local guesthouses, takes the group to Chiang Mai, with pauses on the way for walks. In Chiang Mai, those who wish may take a three-day hike to tribal villages and spend two nights in local homes. The other travelers continue on to Mae Hong Son. The trip back to Bangkok is by overnight train. Discussions on Thai life are provided throughout by a local guide and a Swedish guide fluent in English. The cost, not including air fare to Bangkok, is $1,950, with all ground transportation and meals; $1,990 if reserved after Sept. 15. Eldertreks, 597 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6G 2L7; (1-416) 588-5000, fax (1-416) 588-9839.

Trips provide backup vans in case the exertion is too much.

CYPRUS WALKING TOURS Cecily Taylor of London, who leads walks for Esplanade Tours of Boston, offers a van that meets the walkers along the way. "Not many go back," said Taylor, "but they like the idea that they can." Taylor leads 12 walking tours a year, in Cyprus, Madeira, Burgundy, Tuscany and England and Scotland. Most of her clients are in their 50s and 60, and most of her tours accommodate a maximum of 16; participants walk five to seven hours a day.

Starting on Oct. 5 and Oct. 12, as well as next April 5 and 12, Taylor is leading seven-night, eight-day northern Cyprus walks. The focus is Greek and Roman historic sites, monasteries and Byzantine churches. The cost, with meals and round-trip air fare between London and Cyprus, is $1,198 a person. Esplanade Tours, 581 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116; toll free phone in U.S. only (800) 426-5492, fax (1 617) 262-9829.

RAFTING IN COSTA RICA Overseas Adventure Travel, now a division of Grand Circle, sells a 10-day, 9-night Costa Rica trip that combines whitewater rafting in moderate rapids with a tram ride, horseback riding, kayaking and walks. There are talks by naturalists and other scientists on the rain forest, birds and animals and local customs. Most travel is by minibus, and the operator says the roads are rough. Nights are spent in hotels and lodges.

According to Mary Fleming, a vice president, this trip, limited to 16 people, has proved so popular that departures have been added. Those available at this writing are Oct. 12, Nov. 30, Dec. 17 and Dec. 24, plus others in 1997. The cost, with all meals, ranges from $1,890 to $2,290, depending on the date, with air fare from Miami. Overseas Adventure Travel, 625 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138; (800) 353-6262 (toll-free, U.S. only), fax (1-617) 876-0455.

BICYCLING IN PROVENCE Progressive Travels of Seattle offers biking and walking in Europe and the Pacific Northwest. This company, in the field 12 years, lists "luxury" tours with nights spent in chateaux, according to Janine Cloney, the marketing director, and "standard" tours — the Northwest trips are in this category — using good country inns or lodges.

The standard bicycle tour in Provence, seven days and six nights, has one more departure this year, Oct. 14, leaving from Avignon and visiting St.-Remy-de-Provence and Les Baux. Participants cycle three to five hours a day in terrain the operator rates as flat with some hills. The price, air fare not included, is $2,195, which includes all breakfasts, a picnic lunch and all but one dinner. Progressive Travels, 224 West Galer, Suite C, Seattle, Washington 98119; (800) 245-2229, or fax (1-206) 285-1988.

CANOEING IN UTAH Women in the Wilderness, based in St. Paul, Minnesota, is offering seven nights and eight days of easy canoeing on the Green River in Utah and optional hiking in nearby canyons and in Arches National Park starting Oct. 5. The trip is offered in cooperation with the Canyonlands Field Institute of Moab, Utah, a nonprofit educational organization, which provides a cook and a naturalist; one guide from Women in the Wilderness goes along. Participants are limited to 12.

Chris Heeter, the program director, describes the river trip as "powe lounging." Participants spend most nights in tents. The price, without air fre, is $1,020, including all meals in the wild. Women in the Wilderness, 566 Ottawa Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 6107; phone and fax (1-612) 227-2284.

ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG

Rupertinum, tel: (662) 8042, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Oct. 20: "Richard Gerstl: Die Landschaften." The Austrian painter was an Expressionist in his depictions of human figures. He completed only 20 landscapes, all of which appear here.
Also, To Oct. 13: "Oskar Kokoschka." More than 140 paintings, watercolors, drawings and designs for the stage by the Austrian artist (1886-1980).

VIENNA

MAK — Austrian Museum of Applied Arts, tel: (1) 711-36, closed Mondays. To Nov. 10: "Austria in a Net of Roses." A panorama of Austrian creativity spans strange inventions and daring world views and the anarchistic humor of the Viennese avant-garde artists of the 1950s and '60s. The exhibition includes works by contemporary artists.

BRITAIN

BELFAST

Grand Opera House, tel: 1232-241919. Beethoven's "Fidelio," directed by Matthew Francis, conducted by Stephen Barlow, with Suzanne Murphy, John Horton Murray and Norman Bailey (Sept. 14, 18 and 20). Verdi's "Traviata," directed by Stephen Medcalf, conducted by Martin Andre, with Rebecca Caine, Richard Coxon and David Barrell (Sept. 15, 17, 19 and 21).

LONDON

Barbican Art Gallery, tel: (171) 638-8891, open daily. To Dec. 15: "Blumenfeld: A Fetish for Beauty." 250 pieces, drawn from the British photographer's fashion, portraiture and nude photography. Also on display are early drawings, paintings and collages from his prolific Dadaist period.
To Dec. 15: "New Style Culture: Icons and Innovators." An exploration of the developments in British fashion design, fashion photography, advertising and alternative culture.

British Museum, tel: (171) 323-8525, open daily. To Jan. 5: "Mysteries of Ancient China." Ceramics, jades and bronzes are on display from recently excavated tombs in China reveal the wealth their occupants held and the states they ruled. The emphasis is on religious beliefs, especially those concerned with the spirit world and the afterlife.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Arbejdermuseet, tel: 33-93-25-75, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Oct. 20: "Edvard Munch: The Soul of Work." More than 30 paintings, with 33 drawings and one sculpture by the Norwegian Expressionist (1863-1944).

Royal Museum of Fine Arts, tel: 33-91-21-26. To Nov. 30: "Electronic Undercurrents." A comprehensive exhibition consisting of three parts: The Korean-American video artist Nam June Paik creates six video sculptures representing robotlike figures; 20 European artists present 22 video installations, and the museum shows the film and video part of the 1995 Biennal of the Whitney Museum in New York City.

FRANCE

Les Journees du Patrimoine: tel: (1) 44-61-21-50 — Sept. 14 and 15. Opening to the public of public and private buildings, ministries, etc.

PARIS

Carrousel du Louvre, tel: (1) 47-20-31-87, open daily. To Sept. 29: "XVIIIe Biennale Internationale des Antiquaires." A gathering of 130 prestigious international art and antiques dealers, offering old master paintings, furniture, tapestries and carpets, sculpture, primitive art and Asian art.

Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. To Nov. 4: "Les Peches Capitaux: La Paresse." Works by Duchamp, Arman, Raymond Hains, among others, focus on the theme of sloth in this first in a series of exhibitions focusing on the deadly sins.



An Oskar Kokoschka watercolor in Salzburg.

GERMANY

BERLIN

Altes Museum, tel: (30) 203-55-303, closed Mondays. To Oct. 20: "Lovis Corinth: Retrospektive." More than 140 paintings and 80 graphic works by the German artist (1858-1925). Influenced by French Impressionists, the painter headed the Sezession Movement against the academic school in Berlin.

COLOGNE

Museum für Angewandte Kunst, tel: (221) 221-6714, closed Mondays. Continuing/ To Dec. 8: "Prunkvolles Zarenreich: Eine Dynastie Blickt Nach Westen, 16113-1917." Examples of the magnificence at the court of the Romanovs of Russia.

ITALY

VITERBO

Palazzo dei Papi, tel: To Oct. 5: "I Paesagi di Montecalvello." More than 20 works depicting the Latium countryside often visited by Balthus.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM

Stedelijk Museum, tel: (20) 573-2911, open daily. To Nov. 3: "Poetry in the Stedelijk: Joseph Brodsky/Wigger Bierma." This is the sixth in the poetry series at the Stedelijk. Five of Brodsky's poems (dating from 1973-1994) have been installed as part of an exhibition designed by graphic artist Wigger Bierma.
To Nov. 3: "Marlen Schouten — 'The Dirty Table' Works 1984-1996." Some of the works of this Dutch artist are on display in an attempt to string together his various styles. He has worked in graphite and pencil, metalwork and plaster and bronze. This is the first time his work is being shown on such a large scale in a Dutch museum.

ROTTERDAM

Rotterdam Philharmonic Philips Gergiev Festival, tel: (31) 10-217-17-17, fax: (31) 10-217-17-72. Sept. 18 to 27: Artistic director Valery Gergiev has chosen for the repertoire of this festival incorporating symphonic music, opera, chamber music and films, works by Debussy, Prokofiev and Stravinsky.

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO

Museo Cantonale d'Arte, tel: (91) 22-93-56, closed Mondays. To Nov. 17: "Odilon Redon: La Natura dell'Invisibile." The 140 works on display, created between 1860 and 1915, document how the French Symbolist painter progressively approached the realm of the invisible.

ZURICH

Kunsthaus Zurich, tel: (1) 251-6765, closed Mondays. Continuing/ To Nov. 10: "Im Kunstlicht: Photographs im 20. Jahrhundet." Includes a wide range of works by 20th-century photographers such as Lartigue, Kertesz, Sander and Man Ray.

UNITED STATES

DALLAS

Dallas Museum of Art, tel: (214) 922-1200, closed Mondays. To Dec. 1: "Japan's Golden Age: Momoyama." An exhibition of the feudal arts of Japan, including painting, textiles, armor and ceramics.

HOUSTON

Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (713) 639-7300, closed Mondays. To Dec. 1: "Reconfigured: Six Approaches to Figurative Painting." Six Houston-area painters are on display to study the diversity of their range of styles and approaches to painting the human figure.

NEW YORK

The Jewish Museum, tel: (212) 423-3200, closed Fridays and Saturdays. To Jan. 19: "From Court Jews to the Rothschilds: Art, Patronage and Power, 1600-1800." This powerful exhibition of 275 works, is the first to documents the cultural world of the Jews who held influential positions, such as artists, financiers, diplomats, arms purveyors and minters, in the royal courts of Central Europe.

WASHINGTON

National Museum of Women in the Arts, tel: (202) 783-5000, open daily. Continuing/To Dec. 1: "Love Conquers War." The 23 paintings displayed take after wors by artists including Leonardo, Botticelli and Caravaggio. In the paintings, human figures have been replaced by ewes and rams.

CLOSING SOO!

Sept. 15: "Jean Fautrier." **Musee National Fernand Leger, Eot, France.**
Sept. 15: "Amerikanishe Kust nach 1960." **Kunsthalle er Hypo-Kulturstiftung, Munich.**
Sept. 15: "Mediascape." **Guggenheim Museum Soho, New Yor.**
Sept. 15: "Documenting te Times: Adolph S. Ochs and te Early Years of The New Yo Times." **The Pierpont Morga Library, New York.**
Sept. 15: "Un Siecle de Sculptui Anglaise." **Jeu de Paume, Paris**
Sept. 15: "Max Ernst: Sculpture. **Castello di Rivoli, Rivoli, Italy.**
To Sept. 15: "Fotografia Americana, 1890-1965." **IVAM Centre Julio Gonzalez, Valencia.**
Sept. 15: "Distemper: Dissonant Themes in the Art of the 1990s." **Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Washington.**
Sept. 16: "Michelangelo nell' Ottocento: Rodin e Michelangelo." **Casa Buonarroti, Florence.**
Sept. 16: "The Art of Bronze Bells in Early Japan." **Osaka City Museum, Osaka.**
Sept. 17: "Picasso and Portraiture: Representation and Transformation." **Museum of Modern Art, New York.**

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CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Taking care of business
16 Ones with lots of inventory
17 Fitting companions
18 ——cone
19 Open-ended cigar
20 O.T. book
21 Insulting remark
22 Camera diaphragm
24 Lovelace's "To ——, From Prison"
27 Chekhov and Bruckner
31 "—— Theme" (1965 tune)
32 Brought to the surface
35 Like-not link
36 Seeing: Prefix
37 Tabouli holder
38 Mark's cry
40 Martini go-with
41 Nomads' pads
42 Early German
43 Okinawan port
45 "Quiet!," to Shakespeare
46 Office equipment, for short
48 One in a hundred
51 One way to go
54 50's-60's ABC series
57 "Seeds in a dry pod, tick, tick, tick" writer
58 Goes on and on, in a way

DOWN
1 Vase occupants
2 80's hit "The Heat ——"
3 Concern for Claudius
4 Bug killer
5 Christmas tree trimming
6 Daniel Webster College site
7 "The Female Eunuch" author
8 Autocrat
9 Capital on the Red River
10 "The Gilded One" of myth
11 Word with trend or table
12 Philosopher Leo——
13 Hawks' home court, with "The"
14 Old cars
15 Italian resort city
21 Give an edge
23 Leave for just a while
24 Leaning
25 Coffee-and-milk order
26 Go as a throng
28 Keats was one
29 Loony
30 Cape Trafalgar site
32 Seventh-century year
33 Have some remorse
34 Magic forest inhabitant
36 1985 #1 song
39 Promos
40 Invigorate
42 "Alas!"
44 Put in a chip, perhaps
45 Leaf opening
46 Roman commoner
47 Transfer, as property
48 It's a long story
50 Suit to ——
51 Maintain
52 Kind of pronoun: Abbr.
53 Talk of the Gaelic
55 Wine storer
56 —— zed



Puzzle by Manny Nosowsky

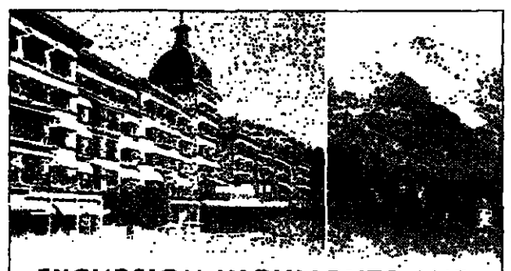
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BRIDGE

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 12

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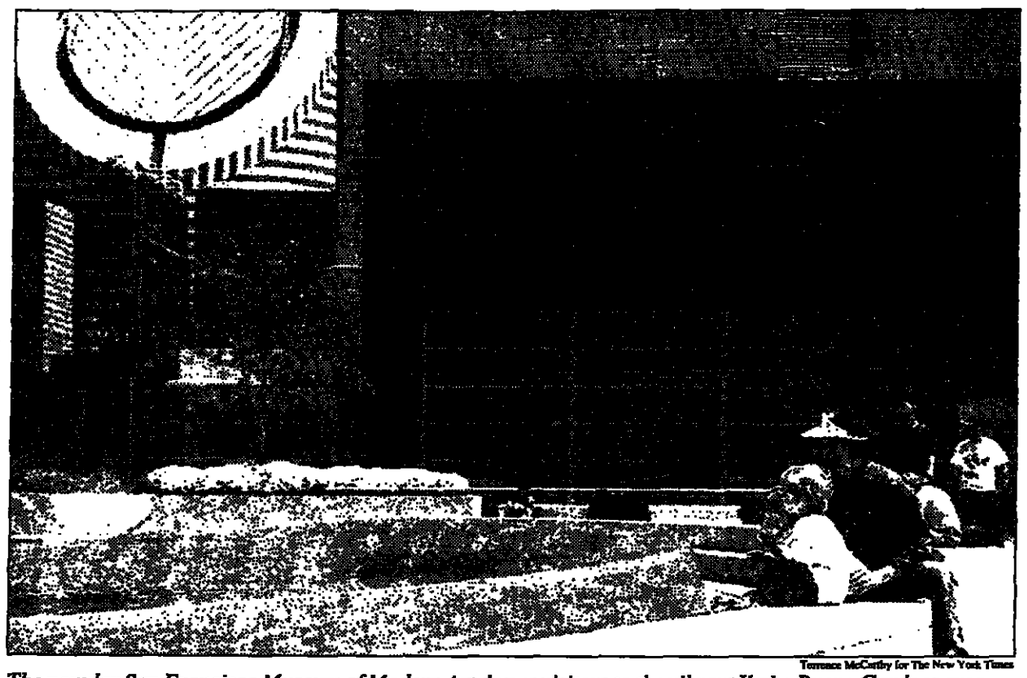
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LEISURE

A Blossoming of the Arts in San Francisco's Yerba Buena

By Ann K. Ludwig



Terrance McCarthy for The New York Times

The popular San Francisco Museum of Modern Art draws visitors to the vibrant Yerba Buena Gardens area.

SAN FRANCISCO — When Willie L. Brown Jr. was inaugurated mayor of San Francisco early this year, he chose the city's new village green, the popular Esplanade in Yerba Buena Gardens, as the site of the festive ceremony. It was a symbolic gesture because this successful redevelopment with stunning views of the downtown skyline celebrates the city's diversity and inclusiveness.

Minutes from Union Square, Yerba Buena Gardens is a nine-block area that has become a magnet for San Franciscans. They are drawn not only to the park, or esplanade, but also to four museums, including the popular new San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, a theater, more than a dozen art galleries, and excellent restaurants and cafes. Here one can spend hours indoors enjoying art, shopping and dining, or linger outdoors in the park, where people eat picnic lunches with free musical entertainment and view the skyline from sidewalk tables. This section of the city is often free of fog when other areas are socked in.

Named for the earliest settlement of San Francisco, Yerba Buena Gardens exists because of a compromise. In the 1960s when the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency proposed to replace a rundown residential area south of Market Street with a convention complex, the mostly elderly residents demanded replacement housing in their neighborhood. A lawsuit blocked the project for 10 years until a compromise put much of the convention center underground and provided both low-income housing and cultural and open space.

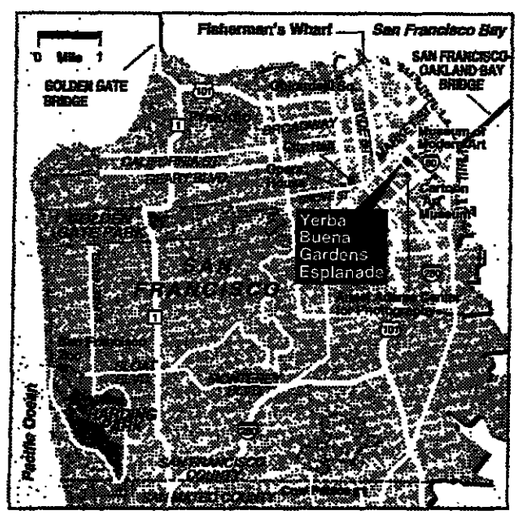
Opened in October 1993, the Center for the Arts and the Esplanade at Yerba Buena Gardens are the heart of this vital new community. Across the street is the fortress-like San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, which was designed by the Swiss architect Mario Botta and which opened in January 1995. Nearby are the Ansel Adams Center for Photography, one of the important photography museums in the United States; the Cartoon Art Museum, the only museum of its kind west of the Mississippi, and the new Museum of the California Historical Society. In the works are a Jewish museum, a Mexican museum and a children's center. Restaurateurs have moved into the area, making this a culinary hot spot as well.

YERBA BUENA GARDENS The Yerba Buena Gardens is an enclave of inviting green grass and trees, flowers and fountains adjacent to the Moscone Convention Center and just a block south of Market Street. In the park, mothers from nearby apartment buildings push children in strollers or watch them play chase on the grass, teenagers toss Frisbees, and readers occupy the sturdy wooden benches that ring the meadow. People in business suits escape to the park from high-rise office towers, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from May through October can enjoy free poetry readings or music performances with their bag lunches.

Framing the meadow to the north is a sweeping view of the city skyline. To the south within the park is a waterfall, flanked by a striking pleated granite wall with silver tracery in a cloudlike pattern.

In the grotto beneath the falls is the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial, which is introduced by a quotation: "We will not be satisfied until 'justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream.'" A dramatic though slightly damp path leads under the falls, where illuminated glass panels are inscribed with other quotations from King in English and in the languages of San Francisco's 13 sister cities, among them Manila, Osaka and Caracas.

It's easy to forget that the esplanade was constructed atop the extension of the Moscone Convention Center. Its grassy contours were sculptured out of Styrofoam and then covered with polyurethane and sod, and the dozens of trees, pines, willows and sweet gum, even the redwoods near the Ohlone Indian meditation circle, are planted in huge containers buried below. For an idea of what lies beneath, look at the flat, ground-level roof of the Marriott Hotel ballroom still exposed along Fourth Street.



On the park's upper terrace, the favorite of children and seagulls, is the large pool that feeds the waterfall. In the Sister Cities Garden just above, people enjoy the sidewalk cafe set amid yellow canna lilies and marguerites, pink camellias and heather.

From the terrace the silvery-gray Center for the Arts Gallery, designed by Fumihiko Maki, resembles a ship, its flagpole a kind of mast. Next to it is a 755-seat theater which, like the gallery, features local and international artists in innovative, multicultural shows.

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART By its first anniversary, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art had quadrupled its attendance, with 800,000 visitors, and established itself as a landmark, its black-and-white cylindrical skylight as recognizable here as the Transamerica Pyramid. Attendance continues to be strong in its second year, with 396,000 visitors through July.

The museum's collection has grown by 50 percent in the past 10 years and is impressively displayed, but the building itself is a major draw. It is a handsome structure of mysteriously patterned cinnamon-colored brick accented with zebra-striped stone. Visitors find themselves in what Botta conceived as a cathedral, a shrine to art. Drawing light from the huge skylight, the central atrium is a soaring, elegantly conceived space, from its glistening floor of black marble that contrasts with pale birchwood wall paneling and ceiling, to the altarlike stairway and the airy see-through bridge across the white tower five stories overhead.

In the well-lighted galleries on the second floor are paintings and sculpture from the permanent collection (an interesting but spotty collection, according to Michael Kimmelman, chief art critic of The Times). Three of these galleries are reserved for California artists, like Richard Diebenkorn, David Park, Joan Brown and Wayne Thiebaud.

The grand ceilings of the fifth-floor galleries are designed to accommodate large-scale contemporary works. On view there through Sept. 29 is "The San Francisco School of Abstract Expressionism," which includes works by Diebenkorn, Clyfford Still, Edward Corbett and Jay De Feo.

ANSEL ADAMS CENTER Named for a native son of San Francisco though not devoted primarily to his work, the Ansel Adams Center for Photography is about two blocks away in a building that once housed a health clinic. Operated by the Friends of Photography, which Adams led for more than 15 years, the museum opened in 1989, the first arts organization in the Yerba Buena area.

Though not a collecting institution, the center does have a core collection of 120 Adams photographs and devotes one of its five galleries to a yearlong exhibition highlighting some aspect of Adams's career or his legacy as an advocate for the environment and for photography.

"To Teach, To See: Ansel Adams and the San Francisco Art Institute," from Sept. 18 to March 15, will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the photography department that Adams founded at the San Francisco Art Institute. Works of colleagues there, among them Minor White, Dorothea Lange and Imogen Cunningham, are included in the show as well.

CARTOON ART MUSEUM The San Francisco Bay area has long been associated with cartoon art in many forms. Early in the century Hearst newspapers encouraged the development of comic strips like "Krazy Kat" and "Mutt and Jeff"; in the 1960s and '70s the underground comics movement associated with Robert Crumb thrived here, and most recently local computer-animation expertise has produced the hit movie "Toy Story." So it isn't surprising that the Cartoon Art Museum joins the others here in what is sometimes called Multimedia Gulch.

In new gallery space on the second floor of a renovated newspaper building, the museum has a permanent collection of approximately 11,000 pieces of original art from comic books, animated movies, magazines and newspapers, as well as sculpture and video. Among its treasures are early character sketches for Disney films like "Snow White," early "Li'l Abner" drawings by Al Capp and images by Crumb.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY Less than two blocks east on Mission Street is the new home of the California Historical Society, which for more than 30 years occupied a Victorian mansion in Pacific Heights. The two-story blue-and-white former hardware store, gracefully restored with original ornamentation intact, at last affords the society gallery space to exhibit its extensive collection of maps, photographs, prints and paintings, as well as period correspondence, journals and other documents.

Until Jan. 4, the society is presenting "Bearing Witness to Manifest Destiny: Early California Through the Lens of Western Photographers," and "The San Francisco Art Association: 1871-1906," exploring the beginnings of the San Francisco Art Institute, now celebrating its 125th anniversary.

ART GALLERIES Enriching the art scene in this dynamic neighborhood are numerous galleries, which are free and open to the public.

Among them are the distinguished printmakers of Crown Point Press, whose specialty is etchings and woodcuts. On view through Oct. 19 are 40 prints from "Ink, Paper, Metal, Wood," a book by Kathan Brown, the gallery's founder.

Near the Historical Society on Mission Street is J.J. Brookings, a large gallery specializing in 20th-century fine art and photography. On view there through Oct. 6 is the work of the Venezuelan sculptor Gaudi Este.

Ann K. Ludwig, who lives in San Francisco, wrote this for The New York Times.

BOOKS

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR: 'J'Accuse' and Other Writings

By Emile Zola. Edited by Alain Pages. Translated by Eleanor Levieux. Illustrated. 208 pages. $32.50. Yale University Press.

THE ACCUSED: The Dreyfus Trilogy

By George R. Whyte. Illustrated. 168 pages. $54.95. Inter Nationes.

Reviewed by James R. Oestreich

TO make a very long story simplistically short: 100 years ago, the French military command was in an uproar. Lieutenant Colonel Georges Picquart, the first great hero of the Dreyfus affair, was pressing the case against the real culprit, Major Ferdinand Esterhazy.

Captain Alfred Dreyfus — who, not incidentally, was Jewish — was languishing in his third year of solitary confinement on Devil's Island, off French Guiana, wrongfully convicted of espionage.

The novelist Emile Zola took up Dreyfus's cause in printin November 1897, by which time Picquart himself was wrongfully imprisoned. Zola became the second great hero of the affair the following January with "J'Accuse," an impassioned and inflammatory letter to President Felix Faure that was published in the newspaper L'Aurore. It charged high-ranking officers with a knowing miscarriage of justice and cover-up.

"In making these accusations, I am fully aware that my action comes under Articles 30 and 31 of the law of 29 July 1881 on the press, which makes libel a punishable offense," Zola wrote, as translated by Eleanor Levieux in "The Dreyfus Affair: 'J'Accuse' and Other Writings," a collection of Zola's articles and correspondence on the case. "I deliberately expose myself to that law."

Not surprisingly, Zola was convicted of libel in July, and he fled to England. In June 1899, Dreyfus was taken back to France for an ill-fated retrial, Zola also returned and Picquart was released.

In 1902, four years before Dreyfus's ultimate rehabilitation, Zola died "mysteriously at home from asphyxiation," in the words of George R. Whyte in "The Accused: The Dreyfus Trilogy," another book centering on the affair.

"The truth is on the march, and nothing shall stop it," Zola wrote in his first pro-Dreyfus tract. Zola resurrected that hopeful sentiment in 1901 to title his own collection of his published works on the case, "La Verite en Marche."

Levieux presents those works in translation along with a pertinent selection from Alain Pages's 1994 edition of Zola's letters and interviews. The book offers a fascinating juxtaposition of the grand public Zola, breathing fire and sweeping history before him, and the lonely, conflicted and doubt-ridden figure in exile.

"Oh yes, the truth is on the march — but at a snail's pace!" Zola wrote from England to his friend Fernand Desmoulin. "We will all be dead by the time it triumphs." Well, *he* would.

Levieux's idea to gather all these writings in English is a splendid one, and she has done a decent job of it, though her work is not always the most felicitous. She adds her own material to Pages's in a long introduction and adapts his biographical annotations without specifying who is responsible for what.

Levieux, who teaches translation at the British Institute in Paris, can be a bit stiff in her rendering of French.

Whyte's versions of some of the same texts are at times livelier and more fully nuanced, though his purposes are wholly different.

"Has no one noticed that this Dreyfus affair, this gigantic drama that has aroused the universe, seems to have been staged by some sublime playwright, determined to make it an incomparable masterpiece?" Zola wrote in 1899, in "The Fifth Act."

But he himself never tried to adapt the story, calling it elsewhere "so beautiful, so tragic, so complete in itself that I cannot picture it in the theater."

Whyte, who has devoted much of the last decade to an admitted obsession with Dreyfus, can so picture it, and does. Indeed, he has framed parts of the story as a dramatic trilogy of opera, musical satire ("Rage and Outrage," with orchestration by Luciano Berio) and dance ("Dreyfus — J'Accuse," with choreography by Valery Panov to music by Alfred Schnittke).

A composer himself, Whyte has also written a monologue for bass voice and orchestra, "My Burning Protest," compiling and paraphrasing texts from "La Verite en Marche."

His book is a lavish depiction of these works, with complete texts, synopses, commentaries and photographs. In addition, Whyte presents much supplementary material in the form of essays, chronology, biographical annotations and reproductions of cartoons and illustrations.

Whatever the merits of the stage works, they offer much food for contemplation on the page. Whyte's method is confrontational. His trilogy, he writes, "deals with evil by demonstrating evil."

His book, similarly, throws in the reader's face grotesque cartoons from the anti-Semitic journal La Libre Parole and elsewhere.

Melodrama intrudes in some of the reproductions. Dreyfus's broken sword and stripped decorations at his degradation ceremony in 1895 and a crucifix in a courtroom in which he is being tried are projected out of the black-and-white in a bright rose color, a technique seemingly drawn from the film "Schindler's List."

And the supplementary notes would be hard to keep track of even if they were all given proper page numbers.

Whyte ranges all over the map in his determined reading of history as a direct line from the affair to Auschwitz and beyond, and his interpretation of Dreyfus as "the first Jewish deportee."

Yet given his conclusion that "a decade of intensive research sadly indicates that little has changed since the affair erupted," one can only respect his engagement.

James R. Oestreich is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MOST players are baffled by the following "simple" question: Which is greater, the number of possible hands or the number of possible auctions?

There is a precise answer to that, but first consider another "simple" question: Which is more likely, that you will play a grand slam with 13 trumps in your hand or a grand slam with no trumps in your hand?

You can have 13 trumps only if you were dealt a 13-card suit, which is 1 chance in 158,753,389,900. And even if you get it, your mean opponents may not let you play the grand slam.

The chance of playing with a trump void in your hand is not calculable, but is likely. It is liable to happen whenever a partner has a solid suit and circumstances cause you to bid it artificially.

In the diagramed deal South chose one club. North charged into Blackwood and followed with seven hearts. South tried not to gulp too obviously and passed.

The opening spade lead was won in dummy and South drew trumps, led to the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond. He then ran all dummy's remaining trumps. He then cashed the two remaining spade winners and played the singleton club. As East had had to save spades, the club king popped up and the finesse was unnecessary.

Now back to the original question. The number of possible deals is 53,644,737,765,488,792,839,237,440,000, a 29-digit number.

But the number of possible auctions — count them — is:

128,745,650,347,030,683,120,231,926,111,609,371,363,122,697,557, a 48-digit number. That is greater than the estimated number of atoms in the moon.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 8
♡ A K Q J 6 4 2
♢ 3
♣ 4

WEST
♠ 7 6 4
♡ 10 7 5 3
♢ K J 4
♣ 10 5 3

EAST
♠ J 8 3 2
♡ 9 8
♢ Q 8 7 5
♣ K 9 7

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10 5
♡ —
♢ A 10 9 6 2
♣ A Q J 8 6 2

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	7 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade seven.

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8. American Express will pay for return flights in business class from any worldwide destination, two nights room only accommodation in a four star hotel in New York all chosen by the company. Transfers and meals other than the gala dinner on Wednesday 2nd October are not included.
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AMERICAN EXPRESS

INTERNATIONAL

Abortion and Birth Control Impasse Ties Up U.S. Foreign Aid Bill

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three years after the Clinton administration lifted a ban on aid for international birth control efforts that include abortion and abortion counseling, the House, the Senate and the administration are at loggerheads over Republican attempts to revive the ban, a dispute that could block passage of the $12 billion foreign aid bill.

If an end to the impasse is not found this week, foreign aid spending will be conducted under a stopgap spending measure. Besides maintaining a 35 percent reduction enacted earlier this year in U.S. aid to population control worldwide, that measure would contain steep reductions in U.S contributions to the World Bank and in aid to North Korea that is supposed to keep that country from developing nuclear weapons.

The issue in the latest fight is abortion or, more precisely, whether U.S. aid can go to private international family planning organizations that use their own funds to either provide abortions or counsel women on how to end pregnancies.

Last February, anti-abortion forces in the House, unable to gain an outright ban on aid to such organizations, succeeded in slashing contributions from $547 million to $356 million in the 1996 fiscal year budget.

The House also won approval of legislation that said U.S. contributions to these family planning programs could not begin until July 1, 1996 — a nine-month delay — and once begun, the government could give out only 6.7 percent of the total funds each month over a 15-month period.

The result was an effective 87 percent cut in U.S. family planning aid to international programs and a sea of red tape for agencies doling out the aid.

"It's really strangled the program and caused enormous administrative burdens," said Dr. Nils Daulaire, deputy assistant administrator for policy at the Agency for International Development, which administers foreign aid.

A study conducted this spring by the Alan Gutmacher Institute, the research arm of the Planned Parenthood Federation, estimated that the 35 percent reduction in American family planning contributions would lead to about 4 million more unintended pregnancies worldwide, and 1.6 million more abortions.

In June, the House passed a version of the foreign aid bill that cut financing by 50 percent to any international family planning group that conducts abortions, advises on their availability or provides information that could lead a country to change its abortion laws. The Senate, in July, passed a measure that contains no such restrictions, and, so far, a House-Senate conference has failed to resolve the differences.

President Bill Clinton has vowed to veto any bill containing the abortion restrictions, but, so far, the House leadership, pressed by groups like the National Right to Life Committee and the Christian Coalition, has been holding firm.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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Second Day Rosh HaShana Services will be held, Sunday, Sept. 15th at 10am at the Mouvement Juif Liberal de France Synagogue, 11 rue Gaston de Caillavet, 75015. Several prayers recited in English

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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION
Appears on Page 10

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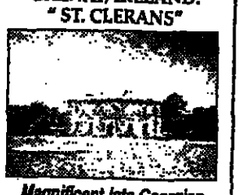
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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1996

IBM Unveils Software for Physicians

Program Lets Doctors Dictate Their Reports Directly to Computers

By Laurence Zuckerman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The long-sought goal of being able to speak directly to a computer rather than type on a keyboard took a step closer to reality Thursday, when International Business Machines Corp. announced new software that will enable radiologists to dictate their reports directly into a personal computer.

The new offering, which results from years of speech-recognition research, is one of the first commercial products available that can recognize a large vocabulary spoken in a conversational tone. Current voice-recognition software, from IBM and others, requires the speaker to pause after each word to record a reasonable level of accuracy from a large vocabulary.

"What you see here is the first step toward the Holy Grail of continuous speech recognition," said David Nahamoo, manager of human language technologies at IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York, last week after demonstrating the system.

Mr. Nahamoo has been trying to perfect such a system at IBM for the past 15 years. His efforts have been advanced by improvements in the mathematical formula used by the computer to recognize spoken words and the growing processing power of today's personal computers.

The technology is still not at the point where it can capture any sentence, but it can be useful in specific disciplines like radiology, where many of the same technical phases are repeated.

Radiologists spend most of their days interpreting images and sending their reports to other doctors. At present, the reports are often dictated into a recording machine, transcribed by a secretary and then corrected by the doctor — a process that can take days.

"One of our goals is to get the information to the other physicians as quickly as possible," said Dr. Lawrence Schwartz, a radiologist at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, who worked with IBM to develop the product. "This helps us turn out our reports more rapidly."

The new system recognizes about 25,000 English words and is about 95 percent accurate when first used, Mr. Nahamoo said. By spending perhaps 12 minutes training the software to recognize an individual's speech pattern, the accuracy can be improved. IBM plans to introduce similar voice-recognition software designed for other industries.

Dr. Schwartz is pleased with the software, but he acknowledged that some adjustments were required to use it.

"You have to teach it, and it has to teach you," he said. "Some people think while they are dictating, but if you fumble, it picks up the fumbling. I tell people, 'You have to think first, say what you want to say, and then turn the microphone off.' "

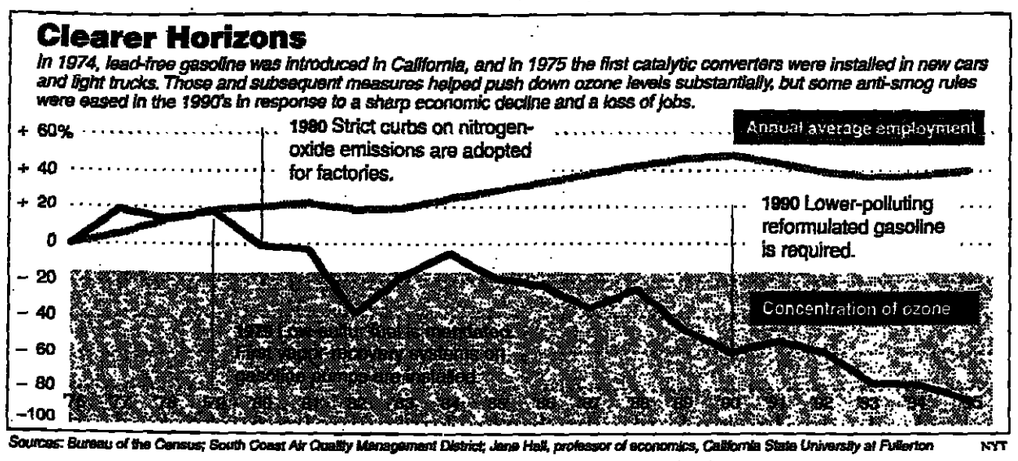
The software runs on the Microsoft Corp.'s Windows NT operating system and a personal computer powered by a 200-megahertz Pentium processor made by Intel Corp.

IBM said both the combined software and hardware would sell for $12,000 to $15,000 a unit. That is about equal to the amount that each of the country's 27,000 radiologists spends annually on transcription services, said David Wholley, the IBM executive who developed the product for the company's health-care solutions unit.

■ Dutch TV Offers Internet

Two of the largest Dutch cable television operators said Thursday they would offer Internet access on a trial basis this fall, Reuters reported from Amsterdam.

Casema, the largest Dutch network, will begin an electronic shopping service in Veenendaal using IBM technology.



California's Case of Eco-Jitters

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Flash back to 1992, when hundreds of business executives and union officials joined a vigil on the steps of Southern California's pollution-control agency to protest air-quality standards that they said were strangling the economy and killing jobs. Their rare show of unity helped prod the agency to roll back some of the nation's strictest environmental regulations.

Now fast-forward to the hot, smoggy summer of 1996. The Los Angeles area still has the foulest air in the United States. Yet, the once-feared South Coast Air Quality Management District is now bending over backwards to be a best friend to business, with its "green carpet service" to help companies get permits more quickly and its program to educate violators of the laws instead of fining them.

Jon D. Mikels, the agency's chairman, wants to cut the staff in half over the next decade and eliminate permits required of most small businesses.

If it seems to be too good to be true for California industry, it probably is. For, just as a backlash built up in the early 1990s against the state's all-out war on smog, today, a growing chorus of critics is sounding the alarm about the dangers of retreating too far.

Last month, leading opponents of the policy change staged a protest that matched the symbolism of the 1992 business-labor march. In response to proposals in the agency's latest long-range plan for a further watering down of air-pollution rules, nine of the 11 members of its scientific advisory panel resigned en masse.

"They've been losing their commitment to meeting air-quality standards," said Jane Hall, an economist who had served on the panel for 10 years. "It's a pattern that's been building up for the past 18 months to two years, and then this proposed plan was the straw that broke the camel's back. We weren't just going to watch that happen."

The environmental debate here is more than just a local dispute over industrial emissions. California, in particular Los Angeles, has long been a model for air-quality regulations in other states. For instance, when California adopted its tough rules mandating that automakers put large numbers of electric vehicles, or "zero-emission vehicles," in showrooms, several states adopted similar rules — and are now expected to follow California's subsequent decision to relax those restrictions.

Similarly, California's proposed rules cutting emissions from architectural coatings and certain solvents are likely to influence regulatory decision making in other states — and, ultimately, on the kinds of products that reach consumers.

More broadly, the same forces that have been lobbying environmental officials in Southern California are active across the country. As governments struggle to achieve the often incompatible goals of protecting the environment and promoting economic growth, similar skirmishes are bound to break out elsewhere.

In California, the policy battle is far from decided. But in the view of James M. Lents, the air quality district's executive director, the tide may be turning in favor of the environmental purists. "Suddenly, the business climate is getting good again," Mr. Lents said. "People are looking out the window, and the air quality is awful. And they're saying, 'We wanted things easier, but we didn't mean stop cleaning up the air.' We're starting a new cycle."

Even business interests are showing a new environmental consciousness. Robert Wyman, a lawyer who helped lead the charge by major corporations like Unocal Corp., Chevron Corp., Hughes Electronics Corp. and Rockwell International Corp. to ease the regulations a few years ago, said he thought the scientific advisory council may have been justified in its action. "I think the resignations caught people by surprise, but they were probably right," said Mr. Wyman. "This group of experts had been underutilized."

Nader Monsour, head of environmental affairs at Southern California Edison Co., a big utility company, acknowledged that further progress must be made and that some price must be borne. "The air quality has improved, but it really has to improve a lot more; we understand that," he said.

To a large extent, business's concerns are based on practical considerations. The Los Angeles basin — a region of 13 million people in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Orange counties — is finding it increasingly difficult to

See SMOG, Page 18

Gillette Swaps Stock To Acquire Duracell

$7.58 Billion Deal Is Boon to KKR

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Gillette Co. said Thursday it would acquire the battery maker Duracell International Inc. for about $7.58 billion in stock and debt, expanding its consumer products empire and lending its marketing prowess to the Duracell name.

A takeover of Duracell would be the largest acquisition ever by Gillette, which has grown from a maker of razors and blades to a diversified household products company.

The companies said they expected Gillette's marketing and distribution expertise to help Duracell grow, while the deal gives the consumer goods producer an expanded line-up of products to sell.

Duracell, the world's largest producer of alkaline batteries, sells its goods in many of the same stores where Gillette distributes Sensor and Good News shaving products, Right Guard deodorants, Oral-B toothbrushes and Paper Mate pens.

Gillette will swap 0.904 share for each share of Duracell. Gillette will issue about 108 million shares and take a charge of about $275 million.

Shares in Duracell climbed $9.125 to $58.25 on Thursday, up from a recent low of $39.75 about two months ago.

Gillette's shares rose 75 cents to close at $65.875.

The offer values Duracell at about $58.87 a share, based on Gillette's price on Wednesday of $65.125. Duracell had 121.5 million shares outstanding at the end of June.

Gillette said it saw cost savings of $80 million to $120 million over two years after the acquisition is complete.

The purchase would be a boon to the leveraged buyout firm Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., which holds a 34 percent stake in Duracell. It made about $3 billion on its $350 million investment, a KKR spokeswoman said.

The New York investment firm bought Duracell from Kraft Inc. in 1988 for $1.8 billion, or about $5 a share. It took the company public in 1991 at $15 a share and has been selling its shares ever since.

Gillette said KKR would own 6.8 percent of Gillette shares after the purchase is completed. It has invited Henry Kravis, a KKR founding partner, to join its board, but said that Mr. Kravis was unsure.

"This transaction represents an excellent strategic fit for Gillette," said Alfred Zeien, Gillette's chairman and chief executive.

"With the resources of Gillette supporting us, we anticipate expanding our worldwide leadership in the battery business at a faster rate, due to the benefit of the significant presence of Gillette in markets where Duracell is not as strongly represented," Duracell Chairman Charles Perrin said.

Mr. Zeien said Gillette had been looking to acquire a major new consumer-products line for the past five years. It identified Duracell as the best potential partner last fall, and the first contact came in January.

Job reductions are expected, mostly through attrition, because of overlapping functions, but Mr. Zeien declined to say how many positions would be lost.

Gillette, which had sales last year of $6.8 billion, has experienced double-digit earnings increases in each quarter for more than five years.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Threats in Iraq Lift Oil To a Fresh 5-Year High

Reuters

LONDON — Oil prices hit a post-Gulf War high Thursday as traders braced for a U.S. military strike against Iraq that could threaten a major potential source of oil output.

Brent blend crude oil futures for October delivery traded as high as $24.06 a barrel Thursday morning, up 48 cents on the day and the highest near-term contract price on the International Petroleum Exchange since January 1991. The contract ended at $23.87.

Threats of retaliation for an unsuccessful Iraqi missile attack Wednesday on U.S. fighter planes fueled the jump in prices, which stand about $7 a barrel, or more than 40 percent, higher than at this time last year.

"It has gone beyond the loss of Iraqi oil," said Nigel Saperia, managing director of oil trading at Bankers Trust International in London. "The market is worried about the crisis developing — the fear of war."

Oil prices get a boost when supplies are threatened in the Gulf area, which contains nearly 70 percent of the world's crude reserves and produces about a quarter of global supply.

Panic buying took the price of Brent crude to a record $40.95 in October 1990, but traders said the current price surge was backed by bullish market conditions.

"The fear factor is there again, but supply-demand fundamentals are supporting a lot of these price gains," Michael Barry of Energy Market Consultants said.

With nearly every other oil producer running virtually at capacity, only Saudi Arabia and Iraq would be able to meet any serious supply shortage.

Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil producer and exporter, and its output of 8 million barrels a day makes use of about 80 percent of its capacity.

Iraq could probably produce about 2 million barrels a day if a UN embargo on its oil shipments, dating from its invasion of Kuwait in 1990 that led to the Gulf War, were lifted. But chances of that happening grow slimmer by the day, and a UN plan to allow limited Iraqi oil exports for humanitarian purposes appears frozen for now, analysts say.

"At some stage the market will take stock and accept that there is a supply disruption," said Peter Gignoux, head of the London energy desk at Smith Barney. "The reality is that the Iraqi oil sale is choked for an indefinite period of time."

"The truth is we now need that Iraqi oil," added Leo Drollas, chief economist at the Center for Global Energy Studies.

WALL STREET WATCH

September Is Usually a Fall Month

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average crossed into record territory Thursday, a surprise to devotees of investor lore that September is a time of lowered expectations and slumping stocks.

Post-vacation crankiness, year-end portfolio cleaning, the tilt of the Earth's axis — a dozen different reasons have been put forward for the dreary pattern of September trading. In 25 of the past 40 years, and nine of the last 12, the Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks has dropped in September.

"It is usually the worst month in the market," said Philip D. Tasho, chief executive and chief investment officer of Riggs Investment Management Corp. in Washington.

Yale Hirsch, publisher of the Stock Trader's Almanac in Old Tappan, New Jersey, noted that in the last 25 years September has on the average been the worst month of the year for the S&P and the Dow industrial stocks. From 1967 to 1992 the Dow was up in September only five times, although it could add one to that tally this year (Page 14).

Some analysts look at the September trends and keep silent, not wanting to encourage speculation about events that may be as random as a bad night at poker. Others say human psychology, culture and seasonal customs are at work, making September an unusually stressful time for investors.

Despite the recent surge, "the market has been nervous for a while," said Maury Elvekrog, an investment counselor in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, who has a doctorate in psychology. The market has been very erratic since late winter, and some investors feel the historical fretfulness just before October, which has produced two of the worst market collapses.

James W. Gottfurcht, who teaches seminars on the psychology of money at the University of California at Los Angeles extension school, emphasizes the seasonal change. His 14-year-old daughter had trouble sleeping earlier this month before beginning high school. Adults, he said, go into September with similar anxieties.

"You are dealing with what is the most difficult thing for human beings to deal with, and that is loss," Mr. Gottfurcht said. Loss of vacation time, loss of whatever money was spent on vacation time, loss of August's more relaxed state of mind — can put investors in a bad mood, he said. Add to that the possibility of situational affective disorder — the tendency of some people to feel low as days grow shorter — and you have the makings of a market sell-off, Mr. Gottfurcht said.

Josef Lakonishok, a professor of finance at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, said he was skeptical of many explanations for September loss.

He said the only factor that seems in tune with research is the tendency of money managers to sell underperforming stocks toward the end of the year, but September seems to him a little early for such activity to have a significant effect.

This Bull Has Not Been Broken

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The stock market's return to record levels is puzzling because market conditions — including rising interest rates, modest earnings growth, expectations of higher inflation and the slowing of cash inflows into mutual funds — are not as positive as they were in May.

None of these or other factors would be likely to undermine the market alone. But they are all coming together at the same time, yet prices are rising.

One reason for the rebound is that the sentiment of the bull market persists. This sentiment, said Byron Wien, U.S. investment strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co., moves investors to "see every dip as an opportunity to buy. That has to be broken."

NEC Could Lose Order from Lab

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The decision Wednesday by U.S. regulators to extend an investigation into dumping allegations against NEC Corp. appears to have doomed chances that a U.S. government laboratory will buy one of the Japanese company's supercomputers.

NEC Corp. appealed for a fair investigation on Thursday.

The decision is a big victory for Cray Research Inc., a U.S. supercomputer maker that filed the complaint against NEC after losing a $35 million contract to supply supercomputers to the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

No Japanese company has ever sold a supercomputer to a U.S. federal agency, and regulators' decision Wednesday makes it unlikely that NEC will be able to go through with the sale because the lengthy procedure involved in the dumping case. "Losing the preliminary decision here probably kills the procurement," said Terry Fortune, a lawyer who represents NEC. *(WP, AFP)*

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 12

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Pesos
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Brussels	39.36	48.45	29.595	8.84	2.8645*	18.372	—	36.3175	0.2831	22.72	24.425*
Frankfurt	1.5083	2.3452	—	0.2924	0.09971*	0.8711	4.8465*	1.2203	1.293*	1.0982	1.2866*
London (a)	1.5543	—	2.1321	0.3285	2.277.845	2.5268	48.4255	1.2931	171.28	2.1371	198.54
Madrid	127.893	196.759	84.47	24.754	8.189*	75.364	4.1885	103.46	114.131*	99.364	—
Milan	1,533.75	2,372.05	1,899.32	295.68	—	901.34	48.955	1,234.40	13.851	1,109.00	11.93
New York (b)	—	1.5555=	1.5128	5.1645	1.532.00	1.4958	81.15	1.2091	110.155	1.3719	127.28
Paris	5.163	0.8295	3.4755	—	0.3287*	3.3446	0.1657	4.1003	4.0911*	3.7657	4.8425*
Tokyo	118.15	171.38	73.02	21.40	0.723	65.17	3.5483	89.36	—	96.21	0.0856
Toronto	1.3718	2.1318	0.9265	0.2657	0.0899*	0.8087	0.4403*	1.108	1.2441*	—	1.1987*
Zurich	1.2374	1.9226	0.8175	0.2396	0.081*	0.7274	3.9696*	—	1.124*	0.8905	0.9885*
1 ECU	1.2438	0.815	1.1617	6.53	1.928.45	2.1415	39.3485	1.2597	138.088	1.2334	141.29
1 SDR	1.4446	0.9791	2.1847	7.4586	2,284.85	2.4469	44.9084	1.2856	159.596	1.5812	184.117

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich. Rates in other centers; Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	240.88	Mex. peso	7.5375	S. Kor. won	822.70
Australian $	1.2539	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4366	Swed. krona	6.6878
Austrian sch.	10.635	Hung. forint	157.05	Norw. krone	6.485	Taiwan $	27.49
Brazil real	1.017	Indian rupee	35.72	Phil. peso	26.22	Thai baht	25.39
Chinese yuan	8.3353	Indo. rupiah	2330.50	Polish zloty	2.78	Turkish lira	88614.0
Czech koruna	26.68	Irish £	0.6219	Port. escudo	154.86	UAE dirham	3.6705
Danish krone	5.83	Israeli shek.	3.1688	Russ. ruble	5375.00	Venez. bolív.	476.25
Egypt. pound	3.3884	Kuw. dinar	0.2987	Saudi riyal	3.7505		
Fin. markka	4.5685	Malay. ring.	2.4986	Sing. $	1.41		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5543	1.5542	1.5542	Japanese yen	109.65	109.15	108.69
Canadian dollar	1.3694	1.3676	1.3658	Swiss franc	1.2316	1.2272	1.2240
Deutsche mark	1.5130	1.5071	1.5041				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto), IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 12

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5⅛ - 5¼	3 - 3⅛	1⅛ - 1¼	5⅝ - 5¾	3½ - 3⅝	⅞ - 1	4⅛ - 4¼
3-month	5½ - 5⅝	3 - 3⅛	1⅛ - 2	5¼ - 5⅜	3⅝ - 3¾	⅞ - 1	4⅛ - 4⅜
6-month	5¼ - 5⅜	3⅛ - 3⅜	2 - 2⅛	5⅛ - 5⅜	3¼ - 3⅜	½ - ⅝	4⅛ - 4¼
1-year	6⅛ - 6⅜	3⅛ - 3⅜	2¾ - 2⅞	5⅞ - 6⅛	3⅜ - 4	⅝ - ¾	4⅛ - 4⅜

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5⅛	5⅛
3-month CDs	4.90	4.90
CP 180 days direct	5.11	5.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.13	5.16
1-year Treasury bill	5.53	5.58
2-year Treasury bill	6.26	6.30
5-year Treasury note	6.63	6.69
7-year Treasury note	6.73	6.79
10-year Treasury note	6.87	6.92
30-year Treasury bond	7.07	7.11
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.39	0.38
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
6-month interbank	0.63	0.63
10-year Govt bond	2.93	2.91
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.08	3.10
1-month interbank	3.15	3.15
3-month interbank	3.15	3.15
6-month interbank	3.20	3.20
10-year Bond	6.29	6.30

British		
Bank base rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	5⅛	5⅛
1-month interbank	5¼	5¼
3-month interbank	5¼	5¼
6-month interbank	5⅛	5⅛
10-year Gilt	7.86	7.88
France		
Intervention rate	3.35	3.35
Call money	3½	3½
1-month interbank	3⅝	3⅝
3-month interbank	3¼	3¼
6-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
10-year OAT	6.30	6.44

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	n.a.	382.00	—1.50
London	382.20	382.10	—1.40
New York	386.40	385.80	—0.20

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings: Zurich and New York opening and closing prices: New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.



groupe Promodès

Interim Results 1996

FRF millions	1st half 1996	1st half 1995	Change 1996/1995
Sales (trade volume)	49,383	47,522	+ 3.9%
Earnings before interest, tax and extraordinary items	807	876	- 7.8%
Pre-tax income	825	724	+13.9%
Consolidated net income	383	365	+ 5.1%
Net income excluding minority interests	317	288	+10.4%

On a comparable Group structure and using constant exchange rates, sales would have increased by 3.5% and by 5% excluding Germany.

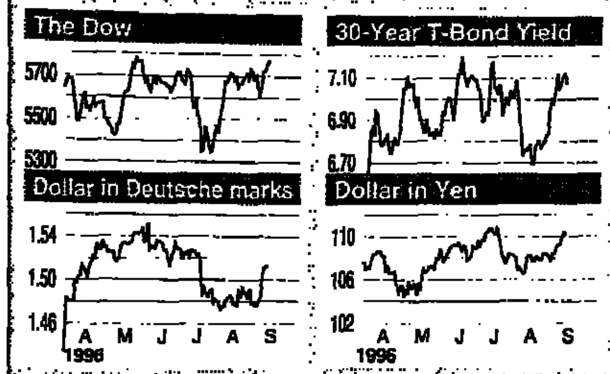
The Group's German operations posted an operating loss of FRF 119 million and a net loss of FRF 133 million against FRF 1 million and FRF 50 million for the six months ended June 30, 1995.

Subject to audits yet to be completed, the sale of Promohypermarkt will generate a capital loss of around FRF 100 million in the consolidated accounts for the second half of 1996.

WEB PROMODES. http: // www. promodes.fr

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5771.94	5754.92	+0.30
NYSE	S&P 500	671.13	667.28	+0.58
NYSE	S&P 100	647.72	643.99	+0.58
NYSE	Composite	359.73	358.00	+0.48
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1165.55	1153.95	+1.01
AMEX	Market Value	566.66	566.06	+0.11
Toronto	TSE Index	5191.61	5160.41	+0.60
São Paulo	Bovespa	63937.80	63874.10	+0.10
Mexico City	Bolsa	3318.95	3302.98	+0.48
Buenos Aires	Merval	537.63	534.59	+0.57
Santiago	IPSA General	5376.31	5343.38	+0.62
Caracas	Capital General	4664.35	4629.26	+0.76

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Buffett Shows Support for Salomon

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Warren Buffett gave Salomon Inc. a vote of confidence by announcing Thursday that the firm he controls, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., would convert $140 million of its Salomon preferred shares into common stock of the securities firm.

Berkshire will convert the 140,000 preferred shares into 3.68 million Salomon common shares, Salomon said. The securities firm also said that Mr. Buffett and Berkshire's vice chairman, Charles Munger, would stay on Salomon's board and that Berkshire would remain a "large investor."

"I feel that Salomon has made a great deal of progress since I was looking at this same decision a year ago," Mr. Buffett said.

Time Warner Merger Is Approved

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Federal Trade Commission approved Time Warner Inc.'s $6.5 billion purchase of Turner Broadcasting System Inc. Thursday after the deal was restructured to meet antitrust laws.

The agency had previously alleged that the original merger proposal would have allowed Time Warner unilaterally to raise cable-TV prices and limit the choice of programs.

The Federal Communications Commission is expected to give its approval soon.

• **The U.S. Federal Communications Commission** simplified its procedures for allowing utilities to offer phone and other telecommunications services. The agency's new rules require applicants to file a description of their planned activities.

• **Xerox Corp.** said its plan to sell its Talegen and TRG units for $2.7 billion to an investor group led by **Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co** has collapsed. Xerox said it would now try to complete individual transactions of the property and casualty insurance units "as soon as possible."

Bloomberg, Reuters

U.S. House Votes To Cut Funds for Federal Insurer

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An unusual coalition of liberal and conservative U.S. House members has voted to halt authorization for a federal agency that insures the overseas investments of U.S. corporations, forcing the agency to scramble for survival.

The vote of 260 to 157 on Wednesday against reauthorizing the Overseas Private Investment Corp. was hailed by the agency's critics as a major blow against federal subsidies for business.

"This is the first shot in the revolution against corporate welfare on the spending side," exulted the chairman of the House Budget Committee, John Kasich, Republican of Ohio. Mr. Kasich, an anti-government conservative, led a coalition that included liberals such as Representative Jesse Jackson Jr., Democrat of Illinois, and Representative Bernard Sanders, an independent from Vermont.

'This is the first shot in the revolution against corporate welfare on the spending side,' said John Kasich, the chairman of the U.S. House Budget Committee.

The defeat stunned business groups, who regard the Overseas Private Investment Corp. as vital to U.S. competitiveness abroad. They were expecting to win the support of two-thirds of the House, the margin necessary for approval of the legislation because it came to the floor under suspension of normal rules. Instead, they lost by a substantial majority.

"It was really rather shocking," said Peggy A. Houlihan, president of the Coalition for Employment Through Exports. "People thought it was an easy vote against corporate welfare," but that's a "misleading" rap on the agency, she complained.

The agency earned $189 million for the federal government last year, she said, by selling insurance policies that protect companies against the risk of expropriation of their foreign investments.

Supporters and opponents alike agreed that some kind of compromise would probably be struck before Sept. 30, when the corporation's current authority expires, enabling the agency to continue issuing new policies.

"We will continue to work with Congress on a measure that will preserve OPIC's ability to create American jobs and U.S. exports," Ruth R. Harkin, the corporation's president, said.

But the overwhelmingly negative vote in the House almost certainly means that the agency will be forced to scale back its request for a five-year reauthorization and an increase in its insurance ceilings.

"I don't think that Congress is interested in just putting a 'closed for good' sign on this organization," Mr. Kasich said, "but I think we're now in a position to demand fundamental reform that may involve phasing it out."

Inflation Data Get Dow Close to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock and bond prices rose on Thursday as government data indicated little inflation in the U.S. economy, but the market failed to hold on to a sharp gain that would have brought it to a record high.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 17.02 points, to 5,771.94, falling short of the record 5,778.00 set May 22. The Dow had been as high as 5,794 earlier in the day. Other gauges fared better, notably the Nasdaq composite index, which rose 11.86 points, more than 1 percent, to 1,165.81, reflecting strength in technology stocks.

The catalyst for the advance was a government report that wholesale prices rose 0.3 percent in August. When volatile prices for food and energy were removed from the index, it actually fell 0.1 percent for the month. In another report that boded well for inflation, weekly jobless claims rose by 21,000, higher than then the 14,000 expected.

That benign inflation outlook made it likely that the central bank would vote for no more than a cosmetic interest-rate increase at its Sept. 24 policy-setting meeting, and it may leave rates unchanged.

The bond market reacted to the news by marking down yields. The bellwether 30-year Treasury issue returned 7.07 percent by the end of trading, down from 7.11 percent on Wednesday.

U.S. STOCKS

Microsoft was up 3½ at 128⅝ after outlining an aggressive rollout of s Internet-based products and services, speeding its efforts to grab a lion's share of this emerging market.

Oracle, the database company that is a Microsoft rival for dominance of the Internet, rose ⅛ to 37½, after it reported earnings more than doubled in its financial first quarter, to $112.8 million from $53.8 million a year earlier, as sales rose to $1.05 billion from $771.8 million.

Oracle said revenue from database licensing led overall license growth at 41 percent, reflecting demand for Oracle Universal Server. Christopher Shilakes, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, reiterated a buy rating on the stock, giving it a 12-month price target of 50.

U.S. Robotics jumped 4⅞ to 61¾ after the company reportedly said a technological advance would allow it to make computer modems that could communicate at 56,000 bits per second, two-thirds faster than the current maximum.

Duracell was the most-active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, rising 9¼ to 58¼ after Gillette said it would pay $7 billion in stock for the battery company. Gillette, the second-most-active Big Board issue rose ¾ to 65⅞.

Xerox fell 3 to 54⅝ after announcing that its deal to sell its property insurance units to an investor group led by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts collapsed.

Micron Technologies stock rose 2 to 23½ on optimism that prices and demand for its memory chips would rebound.

(AP, AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg, KRF/Global)

Outlook for a Rate Rise Buoys Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose to an eight-week high against the Deutsche mark on Thursday amid expectations the Federal Reserve Board will raise interest rates this month.

"It's not a question of if the Fed will raise rates but by how much," said David Becker, a trader at Bank Austria. "Interest rate differentials are starting to win out in helping the dollar."

The dollar closed at 1.5128 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5113 DM on Wednesday, and at 110.155 yen, little changed from 110.357 yen.

The U.S. producer price report published on Thursday did little to change the expectation that the Fed would raise rates. Producer prices rose 0.3 percent in August, exceeding a 0.1 percent rise that had been widely forecast.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Many analysts predict the Federal Reserve Board will increase the Federal funds rate on overnight loans between banks by a quarter of a percentage point at its Sept. 24 meeting.

"We're in a consolidation mode today," said Ricardo Gomes, a trader at Republic National Bank. "That should be followed up by a push to 1.5250 DM and 111 yen" in the next two trading sessions, he said.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.2381 Swiss francs from 1.2357 francs and to 5.1645 French francs from 5.1505 francs. The pound rose slightly to $1.5555 from $1.5551.

Meanwhile, Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said he was convinced a core European monetary union was possible if Germany and France continued current policies. He said he did not believe reports that Germany and France would water down entrance criteria.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	1373	17¼	17	17⅛	—⅛
AMC pf	810	31¾	31	31¼	—⅜
ARC	108	3 1/16	2 15/16	3	—1/16
Acadiana n	128	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—
AckCom	96	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+¼
Action	1139	11 5/16	11 3/16	11 3/16	—⅛
AdvFin	140	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16	—1/16
AdvMed	465	3⅞	3 11/16	3¾	—⅛
AdvPhot	154	3⅛	3	3 1/16	—1/16
AdvThr	772	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅛
AirWat	348	8	7⅝	7⅝	+3/16
AHaagen	1244	14 11/16	14⅜	14½	—⅛
Allin	128	2⅝	2½	2 9/16	—1/16
Alphaln	199	7⅝	7½	7½	—1/16
AlpinGr	232	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—
AltLivng n	86	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
Amdhl	1406	9⅞	9 11/16	9 11/16	—⅛
AExpl	86	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
Am List	163	28⅞	28½	28½	—¼
AmerPag	153	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—3/16
AScIE	460	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
Ampal wt	228	¼	¼	¼	—
Ampex n	3257	6⅞	6⅜	6 11/16	+⅛
Andrea	499	13⅝	11¾	12¾	+1⅛
AngMtg	320	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—1/16
AstLiving	458	19¾	19½	19½	—⅛
Astrotc	129	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅛
Audvox	344	5⅝	5¼	5 9/16	+3/16
AurorEl	243	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—
Autotote	661	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
BAT Ind	1198	13¾	13½	13 9/16	—1/16
Baldw	267	3 5/16	3 3/16	3⅛	—
BanyHt	381	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1/16
Bayou	232	3	2⅞	3	—⅛
BemaGold	2682	7½	7 5/16	7⅜	—⅛
BentPh	88	3 5/16	3⅛	3⅛	—
BinkMf	98	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—¼
BioR A s	727	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	—⅜
Biovail s	1634	33	31⅝	32¼	—½
BlondT n	571	8½	7⅞	8 5/16	—1/16
Bogen wt	90	¾	¾	¾	—
BoltTch n	158	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
Bowne	303	21⅝	20⅞	21	—
CE Frnk g	198	2⅝	2⅝	2 11/16	—
CFX Co	251	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
CIM	86	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
CSTEnt	5217	5/16	¼	5/16	—
GenvDr	1058	14⅜	14	14¼	+⅛
GetchGld	979	48⅝	47	47	—2⅜
GiantFd	684	35½	35¼	35½	+⅛
Glatflt	142	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+¼
GlobSml	125	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
GlobInk	121	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
GoVideo	717	1 9/16	1 7/16	1½	—
GldStarR	307	17½	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
Graham s	92	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
Grang g	134	1 9/16	1½	1½	—1/16
GreyLne	1062	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
GrifGom	833	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
Halsey	161	4 7/16	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
HanoDr	590	6⅞	6⅝	6 13/16	+1/16
HanvDir	363	1⅝	1 9/16	1 9/16	—
Han wtB	254	¾	¾	¾	+1/16
Harken	11175	3 5/16	2⅞	3	+1/16
Harold	93	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
Hasbro	2743	36⅞	36⅜	36½	—⅛
HawAir	5918	3½	3 5/16	3½	+3/16
HlthCh rt	93	¾	½	¾	—
Hearx n	3433	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—
Helmstr	380	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
HiShearT	175	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
HollyCp	90	29	28½	29	+⅜
HoopHl	933	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+1⅛
HostFdn n	222	8⅞	8	8⅝	+¼
HovnEn	276	6 1/16	6	6	—
HungTel	91	13	12⅝	12¾	—¼
ICG Com	146	24⅛	23⅞	24	—
IGI	265	5½	5	5⅜	+¼
Identix	451	9 11/16	9½	9½	—
ImpCM n	223	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
ImpOil g	1371	44	43¾	43⅞	+⅛
InstMkt	379	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
InCPd	1020	3 3/16	3	3⅛	+⅛
InterDig	2383	8 3/16	7⅞	8⅛	+7/16
ecIntrline	165	1⅝	1½	1 9/16	—1/16
Intrmgn	177	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+¼
IRIS	176	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+1/16
IonLaser	168	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
IvaxCp	6308	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
JTS Corp	2989	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—3/16
JonBell	119	2⅝	2½	2½	—
Jonelnt	181	12½	12¼	12¼	—
KFX Inc	164	6⅛	6	6⅛	+1/16
Keane	159	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	—⅞
Kirby	570	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—
KnogINA	239	7 9/16	7⅛	7⅛	—3/16
KogrEq	290	16	15⅞	15⅞	—
LXRBiot	836	2 9/16	2½	2½	—
LaBarg	404	5⅝	5½	5 9/16	—
LehMU	586	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—½
LehSTc wt	170	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
SOI s	147	1¼	1 3/16	1 3/16	—1/16
SagaCm s	176	21	21	21	—
SFeGam	282	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
SFeGa pf	171	½	⅜	½	+1/16
Schelb	774	8½	7 15/16	8 5/16	+3/16
Selicore n	141	12⅝	12	12⅝	+½
ShefMd	329	4 7/16	4 5/16	4⅜	+1/16
SoniTech	84	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
Solmet	160	5⅝	5¼	5½	—
ecSoligen	340	1 5/16	⅞	1 5/16	+⅛
SPDR	6683	67 15/16	67½	67½	+1/16
SP Mid	1287	47 3/16	46¾	47	+3/16
StevlnA	136	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Sulcus	281	2⅛	2 1/16	2⅛	—
SunNur	155	1 11/16	1½	1 11/16	+3/16
Supmind	197	6 11/16	6⅛	6 11/16	+3/16
Teche	155	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
Technitrl	403	27½	26¾	27⅛	+1
TelDta	781	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	+⅛
TexBiotch	662	3¾	3 11/16	3¾	—⅛
TexMer	667	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—¼
Thermed	371	27¼	26⅞	27	—¼
ThCar s	198	32⅜	31½	32	—⅜
TmEco	114	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	—
ThmFib s	401	13	12⅞	12⅞	—
Thrinst	503	37⅞	37	37¼	—⅜
ThmoOp n	188	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
ThrSenf n	100	14½	14½	14½	—
ThrVolt s	210	12½	12⅛	12½	+¼
Thrmolse	1094	22⅝	21¼	21½	—1⅛
Thmest n	198	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+½
Thrmotr	437	36⅜	35⅝	35¾	—1½
TopSrce	449	4 5/16	4⅛	4 5/16	+3/16
TownCty	1580	1	15/16	⅞	+⅛
TWA wt	91	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
TWA	2922	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—
TrexMed n	110	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—1
Trinitech	360	3 5/16	3⅛	3 5/16	+1/16
TubMex	1448	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—
TurnB A	438	27½	26	27⅜	+1⅜
TurnB B	1328	27½	26⅛	27⅜	+1⅜
TurnrC	85	11	10⅞	11	—
US Alc	541	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	—
Unapix	145	4⅝	4 7/16	4 7/16	—1/16
Unilab	597	1 5/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	—⅛
UnlaMbl	354	5	4⅞	5	—1/16
UnCap	180	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
UFoodA	90	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
US Bio wt	158	5	4⅝	4¾	+⅜
USBiosci s	2320	13⅝	13	13 9/16	+⅝
US Cell	732	31¼	30¾	31	—
Urohlth s	233	13	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
VKAdM2	85	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—
Viacom	1948	34⅝	33½	33⅝	—½
ViacB	5362	34⅞	33⅝	34	—⅛
Viac wtC	123	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1/16
Viac wtE	153	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
Vitronic	163	1 9/16	1½	1 9/16	—1/16
WRIT	282	15⅝	15⅜	15½	—
WataxaB s	251	19⅛	19	19	+⅛
WendtBr	305	1¼	1 3/16	1¼	—
WIRET	239	12¾	12½	12⅝	+⅛
WhllmE s	98	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
WinstRs	92	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
WirelssT s	933	10½	10	10½	+⅜
ecWizTch	371	4	3¾	3 15/16	—1/16
WEB Ita n	83	13 11/16	13 9/16	13 11/16	—
WEB Mal n	214	13 11/16	13 9/16	13 11/16	+1/16
XCL Ltd	3163	9/16	½	½	—1/16
Xytron	131	2	1 15/16	1 15/16	—
Zanart wt	593	3⅛	2 15/16	2 15/16	—3/16
Zanart	509	9 1/16	8¼	8⅝	—5/16
Cablvsn	611	43⅝	43	43	—⅛
Cablvs pf	718	25⅝	25	25⅝	—
Cabletel s	125	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
Calton	434	⅝	9/16	⅝	+1/16
CanOc g s	351	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
CanyonRs	349	3	2⅞	2 15/16	—1/16
CentennT	548	33	31½	33	+⅜
CFCda g	98	4 11/16	4⅝	4⅝	—1/16
ChevSoft	1491	19	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
Chief	147	20	19⅝	20	+½
Chtrnt pf	1121	27¼	27	27	—½
CoilLb	1293	13	12¼	12⅞	+⅝
Comforce	152	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+½
CmcIAsf	153	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
CmdrAp n	328	9	8⅝	8⅞	—
CmdrA wt	150	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
CmpMan n	390	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	—¼
Cross	229	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+¼
Cycom gs	1509	5 7/16	5⅛	5¼	—3/16
DI Ind	1138	1 5/16	1⅛	1 5/16	+1/16
DakotaM	420	2⅛	2	2	—1/16
DanHd	383	5⅝	5 9/16	5 9/16	—1/16
Datamet	1180	1 5/16	1¼	1⅜	+1/16
Dataram	171	7⅝	7½	7 9/16	—1/16
Daxor	221	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	—½
DaytonMn	431	7 3/16	6⅞	7 1/16	+1/16
DenAmer	310	3 11/16	3½	3½	—⅛
DevnE	806	24⅞	24	24⅝	—
DigiCT	131	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Diodes	115	5⅜	5⅛	5 5/16	—1/16
DotAutEx	629	42⅝	42	42⅛	+⅛
DryCal	153	8⅛	8 1/16	8 1/16	—1/16
DrylMu	112	9⅝	9½	9½	—
Ducom	107	18	17¾	18	+⅛
ecETS Int	129	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16	—
EZ Serv	567	2 1/16	2	2 1/16	—1/16
EchoBay	4673	9 11/16	9⅝	9⅝	+1/16
Edisto	712	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—
EdTek	414	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	+1/16
ElPasoE n	2252	5⅝	5 7/16	5 9/16	—
Eldorad	187	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
Elswth	140	9 9/16	9⅜	9⅜	—1/16
EmerR	1188	2 1/16	2	2 1/16	—1/16
EmpCar	2479	4 5/16	4	4 5/16	—1/16
EnzoBi	522	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	—⅝
Epitope	250	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
FarmTel s	118	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
FarmT un	370	5⅛	3⅞	5	—
Fibrbd	973	33⅞	33	33⅞	+⅞
FinFdl s	305	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—¼
FtAust	326	8⅞	8 11/16	8⅞	—1/16
FAusPr	2679	8 11/16	8⅝	8⅝	—
Filber	159	8 11/16	8⅝	8 11/16	+1/16
FlaRck	175	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
ForstLb	3557	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	—
FortPet	253	2 7/16	2⅜	2⅜	—1/16
FrnkSel	142	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+1/16
FreqEl	378	9⅝	9 9/16	9⅝	+⅛
Fresenius	967	25½	25	25½	+½
Frischs	198	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
GST Tele	833	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
Geron	106	17	16⅝	17	—
GoyiCh	2709	7 9/16	7⅜	7⅜	+1/16
GnAuto	346	2 7/16	2	2⅜	+1/16
LilVern	133	13	12⅝	12⅝	—½
MSR	641	1	15/16	1	—
Magellan	273	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
MagnPet	892	4⅝	4½	4 7/16	+1/16
MePS	222	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
Marlton	163	4¼	4	4 7/16	+1/16
MaximPh n	444	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
MaxmP wt	148	3⅛	2⅝	3	+⅛
Maxam	111	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+¼
Medeva	93	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
Media	262	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+⅛
MediaLog	143	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
Medq	144	5 9/16	5⅜	5⅜	—
MLRus98wt	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Metromdia	980	11⅞	11¼	11¼	—⅝
MichAnl	229	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
MidcstE n	131	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅜
MS IGT	418	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
MSNik 97wt	160	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
MmasIdE	285	2⅝	2½	2 9/16	—1/16
MovieStr	110	⅝	9/16	9/16	—1/16
Munlin	179	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—1/16
MuniMtg n	481	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+⅜
Murrysd	310	9⅝	9 9/16	9 9/16	—
NTNCam	747	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
NVR	410	9 9/16	9⅜	9 9/16	+1/16
NVR wt	827	½	⅜	7/16	+1/16
Nabors	5100	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅞
NatBev	151	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+¼
NY Times	467	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+¼
NA Vacc	1486	24⅜	23⅝	24	+⅛
NIPS pf	100	55	54	55	+2⅛
Novavx n	294	5⅛	4¾	4 15/16	+1/16
NCAPI	107	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+¼
OSullvnC	83	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
OmniMult	628	3⅝	3⅛	3½	—¼
Oncor	644	4⅝	4 7/16	4 11/16	—
Oncormd	438	3⅜	2⅞	3	—½
Orgnan	610	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
PC Quote	306	4⅝	4⅜	4½	—1/16
PLC Sys	4854	27½	25¼	26⅝	+1⅜
PacGulf	298	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
PacRdE n	85	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
PaxsnC	223	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—
PegGld	1673	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	—⅜
PenRE	110	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	—⅛
PhxNet	250	5⅛	4⅝	5	—
PinRsc	350	14⅝	14	14⅛	—⅜
Polymed	149	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Polyph	1340	4⅝	3⅞	3 15/16	—
Polyvisn	126	⅞	13/16	13/16	—1/16
PrpdLe	548	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
PreCm	384	8⅛	7⅝	8	+1/16
Pricell s	293	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
ProActiv n	87	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
ProvCp	280	7⅛	6 15/16	7	+1/16
PbSt16	97	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
RF Pow	384	3 1/16	3	3	+1/16
RedGold	226	1 5/16	1⅛	1⅛	—1/16
RegalBel	615	17⅜	16½	17	+⅝
RoyalO g	1784	3⅝	3⅜	3 9/16	—
Rymac	470	2 7/16	2	2⅛	—1/16
SC Bcp	92	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	—⅛

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5771.20	5794.13	5751.22	5771.94	+17.02
Trans	2038.21	2048.35	2035.36	2042.50	+7.14
Util	215.49	216.88	215.41	216.39	+0.70
Comp	1825.62	1831.94	1820.81	1827.52	+5.72

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Previous Low	Previous Close	Today 4:00
Industrials	775.60	767.59	768.26	792.70
Transp.	489.45	484.39	484.92	500.12
Utilities	186.89	184.85	185.24	188.20
Finance	68.16	67.47	67.53	70.40
SP 500	655.61	648.89	649.44	671.10
SP 100	633.39	626.19	626.97	647.71

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	360.59	357.98	359.73	+1.73
Industrials	458.92	455.70	457.71	+1.96
Transp.	322.25	319.43	322.10	+2.67
Utility	242.76	240.28	241.99	+1.73
Finance	308.40	306.13	307.74	+1.61

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1165.70	1156.90	1165.55	+11.60
Industrials	1064.76	1060.02	1064.76	+7.79
Banks	1127.28	1125.58	1126.60	+0.31
Insurance	1308.89	1301.13	1308.09	+6.79
Finance	1389.56	1384.15	1389.56	+5.72
Transp.	848.56	845.45	847.97	—1.21

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
567.90	566.06	566.46	+0.60

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.73	+0.26
10 Utilities	98.89	+0.25
10 Industrials	104.58	+0.29

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Duracel	101754	59⅛	54	58¼	+9¼
Gillette	88389	66⅝	62	65⅞	+¾
MicrnT	79724	23⅝	21	23½	+2
Motorola	67221	48½	47¼	47⅜	—1½
Xerox s	66780	55⅞	52½	54⅝	—3
PepsiCo s	58168	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
WalMart	40851	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+⅜
AT&T	36159	55½	54⅝	54⅝	—⅝
ITT Cp n	34385	47½	46⅝	47⅜	+⅜
OfficDpt	27777	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	+⅛
GenElec	27302	87⅝	86⅝	87	+1
LSI Log	24507	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	—⅛
ADT	23396	21¼	20⅝	20½	—⅛
AirTouch	23023	28½	27⅞	28⅜	+½
SunMn	22679	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
US Robt s	89645	62½	58	61¾	+4⅝
Oracle s	77016	37⅞	36⅛	37½	+⅛
Cisco s	68728	57⅛	54⅞	56¼	+1 11/16
Intel	61442	85⅞	84⅜	85⅝	+⅜
Staples	61155	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+¼
Microsoft	59698	129½	125 13/16	128⅝	+3½
WorldCm s	38747	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	—
DellCpt s	44898	75⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+⅜
TeleCmA	42438	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
SunMic s	39710	56⅝	54¾	55 15/16	+1 5/16
NewbG s	35877	20⅜	17⅜	20	+2⅜
Iomega s	34990	14⅝	13½	14¼	+⅝
MCI	34937	27¼	26½	27¼	+1⅛
AmerOn s	33965	26⅛	25	25	—⅞
3Com	32388	50⅝	48⅞	49⅝	+½

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Harken	11175	3 5/16	2⅞	3	+1/16
SPDR	6683	67 15/16	67½	67½	+1/16
IvaxCp	6308	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
HawAir	5918	3½	3 5/16	3½	+3/16
ViacB	5362	34⅞	33⅝	34	—⅛
CSTEnt	5217	5/16	¼	5/16	—
Nabors	5100	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅞
PLC Sys	4854	27½	25¼	26⅝	+1⅜
EchoBay	4673	9 11/16	9⅝	9⅝	+1/16
ForstLb	3557	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	—

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1493	1268
Declined	884	1052
Unchanged	840	888
Total issues	3217	3208
New Highs	147	112
New Lows	28	37

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2085	1908
Declined	1695	1885
Unchanged	1839	1826
Total issues	5619	5619
New Highs	153	117
New Lows	71	98

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	283	273
Declined	251	263
Unchanged	214	193
Total issues	748	735
New Highs	20	24
New Lows	13	8

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	398.83	458.93
Amex	18.11	23.49
Nasdaq	499.47	487.02

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
CRH ADR	b	.3246	9-24	11-22
Mexico Fund	-	.17	9-30	10-31
Ramco Gersh	-	.42	9-30	10-15
STOCK SPLIT				
BGS Cp 2 for 1 split.				
Equity Corp 3 for 2 split.				
Heartland Express 3 for 2 split.				
Oakley Inc 2 for 1 split.				
INCREASED				
Angeles Mtg Inv	-	.16	10-22	11-15
Bedford Prop Inv	Q	.26	9-30	10-15
OMITTED				
Medicus Systems	-			
Palm Springs	-			
INITIAL				
Country Baskets	-	.39	9-19	9-23
Werner Enterpr n	-	.025	10-7	10-22
REGULAR				
Alum Co Amer	Q	.3325	11-1	11-25
Atlantic Energy	Q	.385	9-23	10-15
Authentic Fitness	-	.0125	9-20	10-7
Beauti Cosmet	Q	.105	10-1	10-15
Cato Corp A	Q	.04	9-16	9-30
Commercial Fedl	Q	.10	9-30	10-15
Dow Chemical	Q	.75	9-30	10-30
Enhance Finl	Q	.10	9-23	9-27
Fst Union RE	Q	.11	9-30	10-31
Flexsteel Ind	Q	.12	9-24	10-7
Fluke Corp	Q	.16	10-25	11-15
Hollinger Inc	g	.15	11-25	12-10
JP Realty Inc	Q	.42	10-4	10-22
Jacksonville Bncp	-	.125	9-30	10-13
Mercury Gen	Q	.24	9-16	9-30
MidSouth Bncp	Q	.06	9-20	10-1
Mylan Labs	Q	.04	9-30	10-15
Old Second Bcp	Q	.20	9-23	10-1
One Liberty Props	Q	.30	9-23	10-2
Piedmont Bncp	Q	.12	9-30	10-15
Pulte Corp	Q	.06	12-13	1-2
Spartech Corp	Q	.04	9-26	10-10
State Fncl Svcs A	Q	.12	9-24	10-7
Stone St Bncp	Q	.11	9-20	10-1
TIS Mtg Inv	-	.02	12-13	12-31
Tech Research	Q	.06	9-30	10-15
TriMas Cp	Q	.06	10-11	11-12
Tyson Foods A	Q	.03	12-1	12-15
United Dominion	Q	.24	10-11	10-31
Utd Water Resour	Q	.23	11-15	12-1
Washington Post	Q	1.15	10-4	11-8

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 12, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	3.65½	3.60	3.65¾	+0.04½	10,727
Dec 96	3.30½	3.25¼	3.29¾	+0.03	188,208
Mar 97	3.38½	3.34	3.37¾	+0.02¾	48,751
May 97	3.44½	3.40½	3.43½	+0.02	19,682
Jul 97	3.44½	3.41½	3.44½	+0.02¼	12,835

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 86,246
Wed's open int 291,528 up 980

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	275.80	271.90	275.10	+1.60	7,129
Oct 96	265.70	261.90	265.50	+1.90	19,551
Dec 96	261.70	257.80	261.50	+1.90	44,159
Jan 97	259.80	256.30	259.80	+2.50	7,426
Mar 97	257.50	254.60	257.50	+1.50	8,561
May 97	254.30	251.70	254.30	+1.50	5,809

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 28,814
Wed's open int 95,717 up 2416

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	25.90	25.42	25.89	+0.50	3,106
Oct 96	26.07	25.50	25.98	+0.40	14,343
Dec 96	26.54	25.88	26.45	+0.45	42,585
Jan 97	26.80	26.26	26.80	+0.55	7,536
Mar 97	27.10	26.55	27.10	+0.54	7,108
May 97	27.30	26.72	27.25	+0.51	5,282

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 31,723
Wed's open int 81,831 up 1929

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	8.37	8.27½	8.36	+0.04½	3,599
Nov 96	8.15	8.00½	8.14½	+0.09½	127,315
Jan 97	8.22	8.07	8.22	+0.10	24,683
Mar 97	8.27	8.15	8.27	+0.10¼	13,995
May 97	8.25	8.14½	8.25	+0.09¼	13,038

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 72,285
Wed's open int 197,498 up 102887

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	4.44½	4.36	4.38	—0.06	2,176
Dec 96	4.37½	4.30½	4.34	—0.03½	45,693
Mar 97	4.31	4.25	4.28½	—0.02¼	11,271
May 97	4.13	4.08	4.12		810

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 18,299
Wed's open int 64,590 up 1060

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	73.20	72.60	73.17	+0.45	35,094
Dec 96	68.75	68.32	68.60	+0.10	28,473
Feb 97	65.60	65.30	65.45	+0.10	14,451
Apr 97	67.15	66.95	67.05		6,322
Jun 97	65.10	64.95	64.97	+0.05	3,014
Aug 97	65.07	64.90	64.97		3,143

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 20,232
Wed's open int 90,785 off 1546

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	63.95	63.70	63.82		2,177
Oct 96	64.70	64.25	64.27	—0.05	7,430
Nov 96	65.15	64.80	64.87	—0.10	2,621
Jan 97	65.25	64.90	64.90		1,609
Mar 97	64.40	64.15	64.25		977
Apr 97	64.50	64.30	64.30	—0.10	646

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,719
Wed's open int 16,082 up 45

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	55.75	54.70	55.40	+0.50	10,303
Dec 96	56.50	55.55	56.45	+0.53	12,507
Feb 97	76.00	75.00	75.95		4,417
Apr 97	73.05	72.40	72.97	—0.10	1,721
Jun 97	78.10	77.35	78.02	—0.15	1,691
Jul 97	75.80	75.10	75.80	—0.12	370

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 8,532
Wed's open int 31,303 up 456

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Feb 97	79.55	[illegible]	78.97	—1.42	4,790
Mar 97	79.45	77.30	78.85	—1.23	944
May 97	80.20	78.30	80.30	—1.30	316
Jul 97	80.12	78.90	80.12	—0.72	81
Aug 97	77.90	77.25	77.90	+0.10	25

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 1,647
Wed's open int 6,156 up 120

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1344	1325	1342	—20	186
Dec 96	1369	1347	1358	—15	22,878
Mar 97	1402	1383	1392	—13	17,026
May 97	1416	1402	1412	—14	8,172
Jul 97	1429	1429	1428	—14	5,996

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 3,463
Wed's open int 78,624 up 397

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	118.75	114.50	114.85	—2.30	278
Dec 96	108.00	104.90	105.20	—1.70	16,347
Mar 97	103.75	101.00	101.35	—2.05	5,826
May 97	103.75	101.20	101.35	—2.15	1,774

Est sales N.A. Wed's. sales 11,521
Wed's open int 25,094 off 787

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	12.00	11.85	11.89	—0.07	64,843
Mar 97	11.69	11.58	11.67	—0.01	58,779
May 97	11.49	11.39	11.46	—0.01	19,862
Jul 97	11.17	11.08	11.13	—0.02	14,023

Est sales N.A. Wed's. sales 19,986
Wed's open int 168,678 up 1110

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	106.80	105.25	106.00	+0.20	8,692
Jan 97	107.00	105.55	105.70	—0.50	5,598
Mar 97	109.00	107.80	108.05	—0.55	2,259
May 97	110.50	109.80	109.80	—0.75	571

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 1,500
Wed's open int

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	383.20	382.00	382.00	—0.80	9,757
Dec 96	386.40	384.60	385.90	—0.70	100,213
Feb 97	389.00	387.20	387.90	—1.30	12,652
Apr 97	390.70	390.00	390.00	—1.60	6,870
Jun 97	393.00	393.00	393.00	—1.30	11,156
Dec 97	401.70	401.00	401.70	—0.90	10,920
Feb 98	404.50	404.20	404.50	—1.00	689

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 22,897
Wed's open int 187,382 up 1179

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	88.80	86.40	87.00	—1.40	4,785
Oct 96	87.40	86.20	86.50	—1.15	2,080
Nov 96	87.15	86.30	86.30	—1.10	1,451
Dec 96	87.40	84.50	85.90	—1.25	25,429
Jan 97	84.60	85.20	85.20	—1.55	1,055
Feb 97	86.20	84.50	84.50	—1.85	808
Mar 97	86.20	84.00	85.10	—0.95	7,403
Apr 97	86.00	84.50	84.50	—1.20	468
May 97	85.70	84.50	85.10	—0.50	2,683

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 7,740
Wed's open int 55,556 up 939

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	504.0	498.0	502.5	—4.6	244
Dec 96	513.5	503.0	508.0	—6.0	61,506
Mar 97	520.0	511.0	514.0	—8.1	10,426
May 97	521.0	518.0	518.0	—9.3	6,351
Jul 97	526.5	522.0	526.5	—6.2	4,430
Sep 97	531.0	527.5	527.5	—10.7	2,311
Dec 97	540.0	539.0	539.0	—7.5	1,373

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 13,440
Wed's open int 88,023 up 29

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	393.50	391.20	392.00	—1.20	17,895
Jan 97	395.00	393.50	393.50	—1.90	4,710
Apr 97	398.00	396.00	397.00	—1.00	4,544
Jul 97	400.00	400.00	400.00	—1.00	582

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 4,253
Wed's open int 27,747 off 102

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1395½	1396½	1407.00	1408.00
Forward	1430.00	1431.00	1442.00	1443.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1862½	1864½	1925.00	1927.00
Forward	1852.00	1853.00	1913.00	1914.00
Lead				
Spot	807.00	808.00	809.00	810.00
Forward	810½	811.00	813.00	814.00
Nickel				
Spot	7400.00	7410.00	7510.00	7520.00
Forward	7505.00	7510.00	7615.00	7620.00
Tin				
Spot	6075.00	6085.00	6140.00	6150.00
Forward	6130.00	6140.00	6195.00	6200.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	983½	984½	983.00	984.00
Forward	1010.00	1011.00	1010.00	1011.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	94.61	94.56	94.59	+0.05	3,908
Mar 97	94.46	94.37	94.41	+0.05	1,365
Jun 98			94.24		

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 916
Wed's open int 6,814 off 1487

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	105-105	105-005	105-07	+ 08	19,621
Dec 96	104-29	104-165	104-25	+ 085	143,832
Mar 97	104-17	104-13	104-14	+ 08	5

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 56,108
Wed's open int 163,458 off 4970

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	106-27	106-09	106-22	+ 12	44,060
Dec 96	106-09	105-22	106-03	+ 11	253,144
Mar 97	105-31	105-24	105-26	+ 11	2,776

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 81,715
Wed's open int 300,000 up 372

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	108-01	107-03	107-25	+ 14	65,687
Dec 96	107-18	106-23	107-08	+ 15	332,133
Mar 97	107-05	106-12	106-28	+ 15	19,066
Jun 97			106-14	+ 15	4,150

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 310,216
Wed's open int 421,433 off 4551

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	107-20	107-09	107-17	+ 0-09	31,595
Dec96	106-29	106-14	106-26	+ 0-09	97,129
Mar97	N.T.	N.T	106-03	+ 0-08	4

Est. sales: 48,741. Prev sales: 41,219
Prev. open int.: 128,728 off 2,710

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	97.28	97.08	97.22	+ 0.16	198,428
Mar97	96.24	96.24	96.24	+ 0.16	1,425

Est. sales: 126,784. Prev sales: 158,234
Prev. open int.: 199,853 up 3,288

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	124.44	124.20	124.36	+0.14	90,139
Dec 97	122.92	122.72	122.84	+0.10	117,965
Mar 97	122.80	122.64	122.74	+0.10	12,768
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	122.04	+0.14	68

Est. volume: 261,874. Open int.: 220,960 up 4,938.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	116.95	116.68	116.79	— 0.12	64,848
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	116.14	— 0.27	0

Est. sales: 38,065. Prev. sales: 52,386
Prev. open int.: 64,848 up 4,953

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	94.370	94.340	94.360	+20	302,972
Oct 96	94.220	94.180	94.190	+20	9,772
Nov 96	94.100	94.070	94.090	+50	3,030
Dec 96	94.020	93.930	93.990	+50	475,227
Mar 97	93.870	93.770	93.830	+60	341,582
Jun 97	93.690	93.600	93.660	+80	245,215
Mar 00	92.790	92.720	92.780	—50	38,198
Jun 00	92.730	92.670	92.720	+50	34,323

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 370,434
Wed's open int 2,513,441 off 10810

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1.5552	1.5526	1.5544	—12	32,489
Dec 96	1.5560	1.5522	1.5538	—14	35,520
Mar 97	1.5570	1.5550	1.5552	—14	50
Jun 97	1.5530	1.5530	1.5566	—14	

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 11,362
Wed's open int 68,059 off 1699

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.7297	.7288	.7292	—2	16,470
Dec 96	.7327	.7314	.7320	—1	29,523
Mar 97	.7354	.7348	.7347		829
Jun 97			.7367	+1	601

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 9,167
Wed's open int 47,391 off 1511

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.6631	.6600	.6609	—17	35,980
Dec 96	.6676	.6638	.6650	—17	46,558
Mar 97	.6708	.6690	.6698	—17	1,139
Jun 97	.6738	.6738	.6746	—17	111

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 40,034
Wed's open int 83,788 up 4001

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.009184	.009063	.009072	—6	38,105
Dec 96	.009222	.009178	.009190	—6	67,909
Mar 97	.009343	.009310	.009315	—7	934

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 49,267
Wed's open int 107,327 up 4738

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.8115	.8066	.8077	—27	28,915
Dec 96	.8194	.8136	.8148	—27	29,387
Mar 97	.8253	.8220	.8224	—28	929

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,233
Wed's open int 51,366 up 1035

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	94.17	94.15	94.16	— 0.01	62,760
Dec96	94.20	94.15	94.18	Unch.	112,735
Mar97	94.04	93.97	94.02	+ 0.02	83,558
Jun97	93.70	93.65	93.69	+ 0.03	69,709
Sep97	93.35	93.30	93.34	+ 0.04	48,496
Dec97	93.05	93.00	93.04	+ 0.05	30,005
Mar98	92.80	92.76	92.79	+ 0.05	23,504
Jun98	92.59	92.55	92.59	+ 0.05	17,340
Sep98	92.41	92.39	92.42	+ 0.05	10,576
Dec98	92.27	92.25	92.26	+ 0.03	12,021
Mar99	92.16	92.14	92.15	+ 0.03	5,403
Jun99	92.02	92.01	92.04	+ 0.03	3,582

Est. sales: 57,531. Prev. sales: 38,554
Prev. open int.: 471,889 up 1,346

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	96.88	96.86	96.88	+ 0.01	154,343
Dec96	96.80	96.77	96.79	+ 0.02	225,300
Mar97	96.66	96.62	96.66	+ 0.04	208,626
Jun97	96.46	96.41	96.45	+ 0.04	156,507
Sep97	96.20	96.14	96.18	+ 0.05	117,934
Dec97	95.88	95.81	95.86	+ 0.05	78,846
Mar98	95.54	95.49	95.53	+ 0.05	50,441
Jun98	95.20	95.15	95.20	+ 0.05	37,670
Sep98	94.89	94.85	94.88	+ 0.04	25,809
Dec98	94.57	94.56	94.58	+ 0.04	24,548
Mar99	94.31	94.28	94.30	+ 0.04	21,332
Jun99	94.03	94.01	94.02	+ 0.04	12,907

Est. sales: 128,067. Prev. sales: 107,723
Prev. open int.: 1,114,183 up 10,824

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	96.21	96.15	96.20	+0.05	42,115
Dec 96	96.08	95.97	96.05	+0.05	56,664
Mar 97	96.04	95.98	96.02	+0.02	38,837
Jun 97	95.92	95.87	95.90	+0.02	23,553
Sep 97	95.74	95.71	95.73	+0.03	15,940
Dec 97	95.53	95.50	95.52	+0.03	9,970
Mar 98	95.31	95.26	95.29	+0.03	9,340
Jun 98	95.05	95.02	95.05	+0.03	6,185
Sep 98	94.81	94.78	94.81	+0.04	4,561
Dec 98	94.55	94.55	94.55	+0.03	4,995
Mar 99	N.T.	N.T.	94.38	+0.02	8,338
Jun 99	94.03	94.03	94.03	+0.03	2,042

Est. volume: 71,332. Open int.: 222,540 up 3,308.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	91.57	91.53	91.53	— 0.05	32,280
Dec96	91.97	91.93	91.94	— 0.04	52,861
Mar97	92.28	92.24	92.24	— 0.05	36,535
Jun97	92.38	92.34	92.34	— 0.04	21,973
Sep97	92.36	92.34	92.34	— 0.03	10,596
Dec97	92.25	92.23	92.25	— 0.02	6,002

Est sales: 77,118. Prev. sales: 34,605
Prev. open int.: 150,247 off 1,488

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	75.30	73.90	75.05	+0.15	5,377
Dec 96	76.47	75.25	76.15	+0.08	29,494
Mar 97	77.50	76.40	77.20	—0.05	8,805
May 97	78.25	77.20	77.95	—0.17	6,627
Jul 97	78.85	78.00	78.50	—0.20	4,706
Dec 97	77.80	77.00	77.80	+0.40	3,580

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 6,005
Wed's open int 59,782 up 326

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal - cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	69.80	67.60	69.10	+0.91	37,571
Nov 96	69.60	67.55	69.00	+0.85	22,418
Dec 96	69.10	67.20	68.35	+0.55	28,421
Jan 97	67.75	66.10	67.10	+0.40	18,080
Feb 97	65.75	64.60	65.00	+0.30	8,409
Mar 97	62.75	61.30	61.90	+0.25	4,847
Apr 97	59.30	58.35	58.80	+0.30	2,886
May 97	56.45	55.90	56.00	—0.20	2,112
Jun 97	55.50	55.50	55.50	+0.45	2,502
Jul 97	55.20	55.20	55.20	+0.55	1,907

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 33,965
Wed's open int 135,040 up 2117

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	25.30	24.26	24.95	+0.20	68,610
Nov 96	24.57	23.65	24.28	+0.23	56,434
Dec 96	23.83	23.05	23.50	+0.15	36,455
Jan 97	23.10	22.40	22.75	+0.07	33,615
Feb 97	22.50	21.85	22.16	+0.04	24,637
Mar 97	21.87	21.40	21.64	+0.03	16,175
Apr 97	21.40	20.90	21.20	+0.02	13,131
May 97	20.97	20.57	20.65	—0.11	8,286
Jun 97	20.55	20.10	20.35	—0.06	24,186
Jul 97	20.20	19.95	20.14		9,272
Aug 97	20.00	19.75	19.84	—0.06	5,688
Sep 97	19.52	19.50	19.52	—0.15	6,595
Oct 97	19.25	19.25	19.25	—0.19	4,414

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 119,881
Wed's open int 401,658 up 586

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	1.855	1.775	1.813	+7	32,329
Nov 96	2.050	1.985	2.018	—12	21,862
Dec 96	2.240	2.170	2.190	—20	18,369
Jan 97	2.280	2.230	2.245	—15	14,552
Feb 97	2.220	2.160	2.170	—20	8,370
Mar 97	2.120	2.070	2.075	—15	6,604
Apr 97	2.010	1.975	1.975	—15	4,485
May 97	1.975	1.930	1.930	—25	3,909
Jun 97	1.945	1.900	1.900	—25	3,422
Jul 97	1.940	1.895	1.895	—25	3,018
Aug 97	1.920	1.900	1.900	—20	2,869

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 34,373
Wed's open int 143,089 up 1863

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal - cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	67.00	64.80	65.91		26,773
Nov 96	65.70	63.90	64.94	+0.25	11,537
Dec 96	64.50	62.70	63.79	+0.33	6,056
Jan 97	63.15	61.80	62.85	+0.29	5,632
Feb 97			62.08	+0.29	1,809
Mar 97			62.30	+0.29	1,089

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 21,460
Wed's open int 55,397 up 1322

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	226.75	223.00	221.75	Unch.	2,696
Oct 96	225.00	215.50	219.50	+3.00	24,556
Nov 96	217.50	210.50	212.75	+2.00	13,491
Dec 96	211.00	204.50	206.75	+2.00	16,412
Jan 97	204.50	198.75	200.00	+0.75	7,847
Feb 97	197.00	194.50	192.75	+0.25	1,724
Mar 97	189.50	184.25	185.50	—0.25	2,860
Apr 97	181.25	180.00	178.50	—1.00	3,435
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	174.00	—1.25	1,187
Jun 97	173.25	173.25	169.50	—2.00	3,550
Jul 97	171.50	171.50	168.75	—2.00	80
Aug 97	171.00	170.50	168.25	—2.00	121

Est. sales:27,547. Open int.:78,717 off1,700

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	24.39	23.35	23.87	+0.29	28,447
Nov 96	23.60	22.59	23.17	+0.30	62,634
Dec 96	22.81	21.95	22.37	+0.20	30,016
Jan 97	22.08	21.28	21.63	+0.14	18,586
Feb 97	21.37	20.78	20.97	+0.13	8,846
Mar 97	20.74	20.29	20.37	+0.10	7,846
Apr 97	20.05	19.79	19.84	+0.05	4,771
May 97	19.64	19.64	19.37	+0.01	1,783
June 97	19.27	18.99	18.92	—0.06	4,772
July 97	18.79	18.72	18.55	—0.10	890
Aug 97	18.43	18.43	18.22	—0.15	425

Est. sales:72,143. Open int.:169,116 off 2,712

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	674.30	665.50	672.40	+5.40	119,851
Dec 96	680.15	674.85	678.20	+5.20	89,267
Mar 97	686.45	681.80	685.40	+6.15	2,896
Jun 97	693.15	688.45	692.00	+5.90	1,252

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 118,123
Wed's open int 213,366 up 970

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	3938.0	3911.0	3935.0	+ 25.5	39,842
Dec96	3962.0	3938.0	3959.0	+ 26.0	24,069
Mar97	N.T	N.T	3969.0	+ 25.5	343

Est. sales: 20,024. Prev. sales: 28,447
Prev. open int.: 64,276 up 497

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	2074.0	2046.0	2070.0	+25.00	27,842
Oct 96	2078.5	2052.0	2075.0	+25.00	5,574
Dec 96	2087.5	2063.5	2084.5	+25.00	8,003
Mar 97	2101.5	2101.5	2104.5	+25.00	4,487
Sep 97	2086.0	2086.0	2084.5	+25.00	5,220
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2127.5	+25.50	2,375

Est. volume: 18,339. Open int.: 53,501 up 363.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	n.a.	1,503.70
Reuters	1,927.10	1,937.20
D.J. Futures	148.85	149.11
CRB	247.17	247.23

هكذا من الأصل

Broadside at Bonn Budget Cuts

But Kohl Thinks Upper House's Vote Will Be Overruled

Reuters

BONN — The German upper house of Parliament on Thursday rejected key parts of the government's austerity package, in a move that was widely expected.

The Bundesrat, dominated by the opposition Social Democrats, lodged objections to Bonn's plans to cut sick pay and workers' protection from firing and to a host of pension and health-system reforms.

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl was confident a Bundestag, or lower house, majority would overrule the upper house and pass the bills into law on Friday.

Oskar Lafontaine, a leader of the Social Democrats, criticized the bills, which would account for around one-third of the total 70 billion Deutsche marks ($46.3 billion) of public spending cuts Bonn is seeking, saying they endangered social consensus.

He said changes to sick-pay rules and the reduction in workers' protection from firing would not lead to the creation of a single new job.

German unemployment rose to a postwar record of about 4 million earlier this year and is stubbornly refusing to drop back despite a recovery in economic growth.

While the austerity plan contains a hefty dose of deregulation and reform aimed at promoting employment, its immediate aim is to cut public spending in 1997 — the year in which eligibility for the single European currency is to be judged.

Germany faces a public deficit of nearly 4 percent of gross domestic product this year and is seeking to cut it to under 3 percent in 1997 as targeted by the Maastricht Treaty on economic and monetary union.

■ **Bundesbank Sees Growth**

The Bundesbank said Thursday that the German economy was expanding again but it is falling behind in the competition for international investment and faces an uphill battle against unemployment, Bloomberg Business News reported from Frankfurt.

The central bank said exports and consumers were starting to spur the economy, without signs of inflation or pressures for high interest rates. While describing second-quarter growth as "powerful," the bank said "it remains to be seen whether the economic weakness that set in during the second half of last year has been finally overcome."

Mannesmann Buys Phone Network

Bloomberg Business News

DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann AG, a machinery and telecommunications company, said Thursday it would pay about 1 billion Deutsche marks ($662 million) for a 49.8 percent stake in DBKom GmbH, a telecommunications unit of the German national railroad, Deutsche Bahn AG.

DBKom will be combined with Mannesmann's CNI Communications Network International GmbH. The venture is aimed at building a telephone company that Mannesmann hopes will become the country's second-largest after Deutsche Telekom AG.

The venture, however, must still be approved by the European Union's competition authorities, Mannesmann said.

The market reacted favorably to the acquisition as analysts had previously estimated the price of the stake at about 2 billion DM.

On Thursday, Mannesmann shares closed up 4 Deutsche marks at 548 DM.

"The response is positive," said Christian Obst, an analyst at Bayerische Vereinsbank AG in Munich. "We have to see how the contract works out. But if Mannesmann paid between 1.1 billion and 1.5 billion DM, then it's a good investment."

Mannesmann said the CNI-DBKom unit still faces two to three years of losses and will require up to 4 billion DM in investment over the next five years, including substantial sums to modernize the DBKom network.

DBKom, which draws 1 billion DM in revenue from telecommunications services provided to the German railway company, now operates with a positive cash flow but remains unprofitable.

Mannesmann said it planned to rename the unified operation. It has an option to increase its stake to 74.9 percent within the next three years.

Metra Plans to Be Top Diesel Maker With Italian Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Metra Oy said Thursday it would become the world's top diesel-engine maker by adding operations controlled by Fincantieri Cantieri Navali Italiani SpA to its own businesses.

Metra will merge its Wartsila Diesel unit with Fincantieri's New Sulzer Diesel and Diesel Ricerche. In addition, 40 percent of Fincantieri's motor division, Grandi Motori, will initially be part of the new company, which has yet to be named. As part of the arrangement, Fincantieri is to buy the 50 percent it does not own of New Sulzer, a Swiss-based company, from Vulkan Industrie Holding GmbH, controlled by the failed Bremer Vulkan shipyard in Germany.

Metra will make a cash payment to Fincantieri and will control about 85 percent of the merged operations, with the Italian company, a unit of the state holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, owning the rest.

The companies would not say how much money the deal was worth, but Corrado Antonini, Fincantieri's chief executive, said his company paid Bremer Vulkan 150 million Deutsche marks ($99.2 million) for its half of New Sulzer, valuing all of the maker of medium-speed diesel engines for marine vehicles at about $200 million. New Sulzer's sales are about 670 million Swiss francs ($543.5 million) a year.

Fincantieri's Grandi Motori makes medium and slow-speed engines, partly under license from New Sulzer. It has annual sales of about $290 million, while Diesel Ricerche, a research company in the diesel engine field, has annual sales of $18 million.

Metra's Wartsila Diesel makes medium- and high-speed engines and has annual sales of 6.92 billion markkaa ($1.52 billion). Sales this year are expected to be about 8 billion markkaa, a Metra spokesman said.

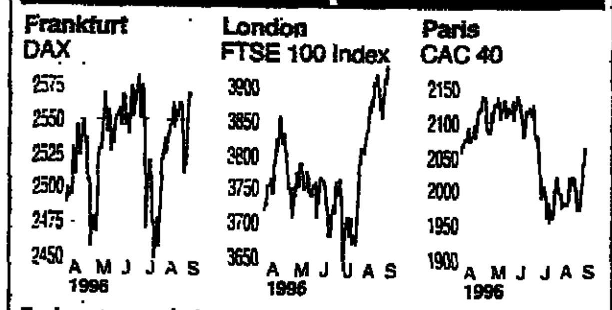
Metra was formed in 1991 by the merger of the industrial conglomerates Wartsila Oy and Lohja Oy. In 1989, Wartsila's shipbuilding subsidiary filed for bankruptcy, citing subsidies paid to competing shipyards in the European Union for its financial troubles.

Georg Ehrnrooth, Metra's chief executive, said, "We aim to create a fully fledged diesel engine manufacturer, with New Sulzer Diesel bringing in the slow-speed engines and Metra bringing in a strong portfolio of medium-speed engines." Metra said the combined company would be the largest diesel-engine maker in the world.

Fincantieri has reported increasing earnings in the past three years, following an unprofitable spell. The company trimmed its staff from more than 20,000 at the end of 1990 to less than 13,000 in 1994.

(Bloomberg, AFP, AFX)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	564.90	562.07	+0.50
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,648.91	9,645.54	+0.03
Frankfurt	DAX	2,570.32	2,566.80	+0.14
Copenhagen	Stock Market	427.43	426.83	+0.14
Helsinki	HEX General	2,116.88	2,102.17	+0.70
Oslo	OBX	460.22	456.95	+0.72
London	FTSE 100	3,932.60	3,905.61	+0.69
Madrid	Stock Exchange	354.16	351.95	+0.63
Milan	MIBTEL	9,438.00	9,403.00	+0.37
Paris	CAC 40	2,065.37	2,038.06	+1.34
Stockholm	SX 16	2,144.52	2,122.52	+1.04
Vienna	ATX	1,013.84	1,033.67	-1.92
Zurich	SPI	2,361.97	2,356.47	+0.23

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Olivetti SpA**'s shares rallied 2 percent to 595 lire (39 cents) as Chief Executive Francesco Caio told a parliamentary committee the company would seek partners for its personal computer business.
- **Germany**'s government said it would contest the European Commission's decision to ban further subsidies to **Volkswagen AG** in Eastern Germany in a suit at the European Court of Justice.
- **Volkswagen AG** said it would invest $2.5 billion in Brazil and aim for a 40 percent share of that country's car market, up from 37 percent currently.
- **Ericsson AB** of Sweden said that it had agreed to form a joint venture with **Saab Aircraft AB** in military aviation electronics with 600 employees.
- **Kredietbank NV** of Belgium said its first-half net profit rose nearly 15 percent, to 6.69 billion Belgian francs ($214.9 million), because of high trading income.
- **BASF AG** said its supervisory board had approved its plans to sell its magnetic products division to **RAKS Holding** of Turkey and a majority stake in the fertilizers unit **Kali & Salz Beteiligungs AG** to **Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan Inc.**
- **Thistle Hotels** said an initial public offering scheduled for October in London valued the British company at between £1.05 billion ($1.63 billion) and £1.24 billion.
- **Hungary**'s government will sell a majority stake in the tire maker **Taurus Rt.** to **Michelin & Cie.** for an undisclosed price, Hungarian officials said. Michelin will acquire a 90 percent stake in Taurus and will also assume its debt totaling 8.3 billion forints ($53.1 million).
- **BTR PLC**, the British industrial conglomerate, said first-half pretax profit before exceptional items rose 3 percent, to £703 million, as the company reaffirmed plans to sell underperforming assets.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, AFP

RTZ-CRA Beats Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — RTZ-CRA Ltd. said Thursday its first-half profit fell 22 percent, a better result than expected, as increased mineral and metals production helped offset lower prices for copper, aluminum and iron.

The mining company said profit before one-time items fell to $552 million from $711 million a year earlier. Analysts' estimates averaged just over $500 million.

The company, created last year by the merger of RTZ Corp. of Britain and CRA Ltd. of Australia, expects higher nonferrous metal prices later this year and in 1997, with the likely exception of copper, according to its chief economist, Phillip Crowson.

RTZ shares rose 21 pence in London, to 959 ($14.92).

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Cost Cuts Help Lift BAe Earnings 38%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC's profit surged a better-than-expected 38 percent in the first half as it reaped the benefits of past cost cutting and losses from commercial-aircraft sales narrowed.

BAe, said its pretax profit rose to £215 million ($334.4 million) before exceptional items, up from £156 million a year ago. Analysts had forecast about £200 million. The company estimated that commercial jet deliveries would surge 84 percent, to a total of 273, in 1998 from an estimated 128 deliveries this year.

The company acknowledged it was holding discussions across Europe about on ways to consolidate the region's defense industry, but it denied rumors the talks involve its chief rival, the British General Electric Co. It stressed the planned change of the Airbus consortium, of which it owns 20 percent, into an independent corporation was the most important strategy to reform the European aerospace industry.

Shares of BAe rose 39 pence, or 4 percent, to 1,050.5 pence.

Zafar Khan at Societe Generale Strauss Turnbull said he has lifted his 1996 pretax operating profit forecast to £415 million from £400 million, and his 1997 outlook to £515 million from £500 million.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Sept. 12
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE index: 564.90 Previous: 562.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	92.30	91.60	92	91.80
Aegon	84.70	84.20	84.70	84
Ahold	94.60	94.10	94.40	94.40
Akzo Nobel	194.50	192	192.70	192.90
Bols Wess cva	27.60	27	27.50	26.80
CSM cva	82.30	82	82.40	81.80
Dordtsche Pet	287	283.80	284.70	281.70
DSM	163.80	161.50	162.50	160.50
Elsevier	27.50	27.10	27.20	27.30
Fortis Amev	50.70	50	50.20	50.30
G-Brac cva	52.50	52.10	52.10	52.10
Hagemeyer	129.20	127.50	127.50	128
Heineken	364	356.50	362.70	359.40
Hoogovens	62.30	61.70	62.20	62
Hunt Douglas	120	118.10	119.90	119
ING Group	51.90	50.80	51.30	51.50
KLM	46.30	45.20	46.10	45.20
KNP BT	39.40	39.10	39.30	39.20
KPN	59.60	59.20	59.40	59.40
Nedlloyd Gp	46.20	45.20	45.50	45.60
Nutricia	227	225	226.90	226
Oce Grinten	179	176.40	178.80	175.20
Pakhoed	46.40	45.60	46.30	46.20
Philips Elec	56.70	55.10	55.60	56.20
Polygram	95	93.50	93.50	94
Randstad Hdg	125.50	124.20	125.20	124
Robeco	126	125.30	125.50	125.40
Rodamco	47.60	47.30	47.60	47.50
Rolinco	134.60	133.90	134.20	134.70
Rorento	98.80	98.70	98.70	98.50
Royal Dutch	264.90	262.50	262.50	260.70
Stork	50.20	49.70	49.70	50
Unilever cva	265.50	256.50	264.60	254.28
VNU	30.20	29.90	30.10	30.30
Wolters Kl cva	210.50	209.10	209.30	209.40

Bangkok
SET index: 1026.21 Previous: 996.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	312	300	312	300
Bangkok Bk F	320	306	318	300
Krung Thai Bk	103	100	103	100
PTT Explor	326	322	324	324
Siam Cement F	896	880	892	880
Telecomasia	47.75	44.25	46.75	44
Thai Airways	48	47.75	47.75	48
Thai Farm Bk F	258	246	254	246
Thai Teleph	40.25	39.50	39.75	39.50
Utd Comm	232	218	228	218

Bombay
Wednesday, Sept. 11 — Sensitive index: 3382.71 Previous: 3434.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2058	2022	2025	2046.50
Grasim Ind	438	431.25	437	437
Hindalco Ind	680	668.25	674	681
Indust Lever	823	806	821.75	816.50
Indian Hotels	767	760	760	767
ITC	296.25	287.50	288.50	295.75
Larsen Toubro	249	244.50	245	248
Reliance Ind	207.50	201.75	202.25	207
Tata Eng Loco	484	464.50	465.25	475.75
Tata Iron St	187.25	183.25	183.75	187.25

Brussels
Stock Exchange index: 9648.91 Previous: 9645.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3650	3520	3635	3540
Barco Ind	5250	4990	5010	5410
BBL	6010	5960	6000	6000
Bekaert	23000	22875	22975	23200
CBR	2315	2305	2310	2315
CMB	2490	2480	2480	2475
Cockerill	134	132	133	132
Colruyt	11900	11800	11825	11900
Delhaize Lion	1685	1665	1680	1665
Electrabel	6900	6870	6870	6870
Electrafina	2850	2800	2850	2820
Fortis AG	4430	4375	4410	4385
GIB	1334	1328	1330	1330
GBL	3935	3900	3915	3900
Gen Banque	11175	11075	11100	11175
Glaverbel	3320	3270	3300	3240
Kredietbank	10100	9980	10000	9980
Mosane	2260	2260	2260	2300
Petrofina	10025	9910	10000	9930
Powerfin	4750	4690	4700	4730
Recticel	280	278	278	280
Royale Belge	6000	5970	5970	5990
Soc Gen Belg	2510	2485	2500	2495
Solvay	18050	17950	17975	17975
Tessenderlo	11450	11300	11450	11175
Tractebel	14000	13900	13950	13925
UCB	60000	59600	59750	59850
Union Miniere	2385	2360	2380	2360

Copenhagen
Stock index: 427.43 Previous: 426.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	357	351	354	353
Danisco	325	318.80	324	323
Den Danske Bk	430	421	429	424
D/S Svendbg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	200000
D/S 1912 A	141000	141000	141000	139000
East Asiatic Co	127.19	124	125	125
FLS Ind B	755	750	755	755
ISS Intl Svc B	158	152	158	154
Novo Nordisk B	890	879	884	885
Radiometer B	370	363	370	365
Sophus Ber B	698	694	695	698
Tele Danmk B	282	276	279	276
Unidanmark A	275	269	273	270

Frankfurt
DAX: 2570.32 Previous: 2566.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1100	1100	1105	1195
AEG	156.10	156.10	156.10	156
Allianz Hdg	2657	2643	2647	2641
Altana	1138	1135	1136	1135
Badenwerk	560	560	560	560
BASF	45.15	44.91	45.07	45
Bayer Hypo Bk	41.70	40.80	40.88	41.60
Bay.Vereinsbank	49.53	49.32	49.40	49.42
Bayer	54.47	54.04	54.27	54.37
Berliner Kraft	416	415	415.50	418
BHF Bank	40.25	40.17	40.18	40.27
BMW	870	856.50	867.50	868
CKAG Colonia	123	122	122.50	123
Commerzbank	343.40	341.50	341.80	343
Daimler Benz	81.60	81.30	81.55	81.35
Degussa	531.50	527	529.90	526
Deutsche Bank	71.79	71.50	71.60	71.25
Dresdner Bank	40.65	40.10	40.25	40.71
Heidelbg Zmt	108	107.50	108	107.20
Henkel	62.40	61.95	62.10	61.15
Hochtief	73.50	72.70	73	73.20
Hoechst	54.15	53.32	53.94	53.20
Holzmann Ph.	346	342	342	342
Karstadt	538	533	537.50	533.50
Linde	952	947	948	953
Lufthansa ord	211	209.90	210.50	210
MAN	389	386	388.50	384.20
Mannesmann	549.30	545	548	544.50
Metro	139.20	138.60	138.90	138.20
Muench Rueck	3478	3435	3473	3450
Preussag	360	356.50	356.50	355.50
PWA	208	204	206	203
RWE	54.25	53.86	54.15	54.13
SAP pfd	247.80	246.70	247.50	247.50
Schering	112.35	111.85	112	110.50
Schmalb Lub	300	295	300	294
Siemens	77.24	76.77	77.10	77.24
Suedzucker	744	744	740	740
Thyssen	277	275.50	275.90	277
Veba	79.10	78.60	78.85	78.28
VEW	465	464	465	464
Viag	552.50	550	551	551
Volkswagen	561	557.50	560.50	562.75
Wella	875	872	874	873

Helsinki
HEX General index: 2116.88 Previous: 2102.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	223	222	223	221
Enso R	36.80	36.20	36.40	36.50
Huhtamaki IF	170	170	170	170
Kesko	74	73	74	73
Kone BF	537	535	536	540
Merita A	9.94	9.80	9.90	9.75
Metra BF	248	240	248	239
Metso-Serla B	32.50	32.30	32.50	32.50
Nokia Prf F	190.30	187.50	189	187
Outokumpu A	81	80.50	81	81
Rautaruukki	39.80	39.50	39.80	39.50
Stockmann A	259	256	256	260
UPM-Kymmene	101	97.50	99	98.70
Valmet A	75.10	74.50	75	75

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 11257.78 Previous: 11226.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.95	8.80	8.95	8.85
Bk East Asia	28	27.70	27.95	27.65
Cathay Pacific	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.80
Cheung Kong	55.75	55.25	55.25	55
China Light	34	33.40	33.50	33.70
Chin Estates	7.10	7	7	7
Citic Pacific	33.40	33.10	33.20	33.60
Cons Elec Pwr	15.80	15.20	15.25	15.30
Dao Heng Bk	29.85	29.70	29.85	29.70
First Pacific	11.90	11.70	11.75	11.80
Great Eagle	22.20	22.05	22.10	22.15
Guangdong Inv	5.60	5.45	5.60	5.60
Guoco Group	36.60	36.30	36.60	36.20
Hang Lung	14.60	14.45	14.55	14.45
Hang Seng Bk	80.25	79.75	80	80
Henderson Inv	8.15	7.85	7.95	8.15
Henderson Ld	62	61.25	61.75	61
HKR Intl	10	9.85	9.90	9.85
HK Aircraft	19.20	19.10	19.20	19.15
HK China Gas	13	12.90	13	12.80
HK Electric	23.75	23.55	23.70	23.55
HK Shang Htls	13.65	13.45	13.60	13.35
HK Telecomm	12.90	12.60	12.70	12.85
Hopewell Hdgs	4.23	4.15	4.20	4.18
HSBC Hdgs	136	135	136	134.50
Hutchison Wh	48.40	48.10	48.30	48.30
Hysan Dev	23.45	23.30	23.30	23.40
Johnson El 500	17.10	17	17	17
Miramar Hotel	14.75	14.65	14.70	14.65
Natl Mutual	6.30	6.25	6.30	6.25
New World	38.40	38.20	38.20	38.20
Oriental Press	3.93	3.90	3.93	3.85
Shangri-La	9.95	9.85	9.85	9.95
SHK Props	77	76	76.25	76.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.53	4.48	4.53	4.45
Sino Land Co.	8	7.90	8	7.90
Sth China Post	5.50	5.45	5.50	5.50
Swire Pac A	69	67.50	68.75	68.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.90	9.80	9.90	9.85
TV Broadcasts	28.20	28.10	28.10	28.35
Wharf Hdgs	30.30	29.90	30.10	29.95
Wheelock	15.95	15.75	15.95	15.75

Jakarta
Composite index: 546.46 Previous: 542.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2600	2450	2600	2400
Barito Pacific	1425	1425	1425	1400
Gudang Garm	8975	8925	8975	8950
Indah Kiat	1825	1825	1825	1825
Indocement	3625	3550	3625	3550
Indofood	4350	4350	4350	4400
Indorayon	2050	2025	2050	2025
Indosat	7500	7350	7500	7325
Kalbe Farma	4925	4525	4875	4500
Sampoerna	22050	21950	22000	22125

Johannesburg
All Market: 6814.61 Previous: 6780.02

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	272.25	271	271.50	271.50
AngloAm Gold	395	393	394	399
AngloAm Ind	166.75	165.75	166.75	165.50
Barlow	43	42.80	42.90	42.85
C.G. Smith	23.10	22.80	23.10	23
De Beers	139.50	138.25	139.50	138.50
Driefontein	55.25	54	55	55
Freegold	46.75	46.25	46.75	47
Fst Natl Bk	28.25	27.45	28.25	27.95
Gencor	16.70	16.45	16.60	16.55
GFSA	136	134	136	134
Iscor	3.01	2.99	2.99	3.03
Johnnies Ind	56	55.50	56	56
Kloof Gold	41.75	40.75	41.50	41.60
Liberty Life	138.75	137.50	138.50	138
Minorco	102.25	101.25	101.75	101.25
Nedcor	62	61	62	61
Rembrandt Gp	39.90	39.70	39.85	39.75
Richemont	69.50	68.25	69.50	68.50
Rust Platinum	73.50	72.75	73.50	74.25
SA Breweries	125.25	123.75	125.25	124.25
Sappi	40.85	40.50	40.70	40.85
Sasol	51.25	50.75	51.25	50.75
SBIC	178	172.75	178	172.75
Tiger Oats	63.50	60.50	63	60.25

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1113.50 Previous: 1109.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.10	17.80	18	17.80
Hicom Hldgs	7	6.85	7	6.90
Mal Banking	23.90	23.80	23.80	23.90
Mal Intl Ship F	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.35
Public Bank F	4.84	4.74	4.82	4.78
Resorts World	13.80	13.70	13.70	13.80
Sime Darby	8.20	8.10	8.15	8.15
Telekom Mal	21.60	21.50	21.60	21.50
Tenaga	8.85	8.70	8.80	8.80
Utd Engineers	17.80	17.70	17.70	17.70

London
FT-SE 100: 3932.60 Previous: 3905.61

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.09	6	6.04	6.02
Allied Domecq	4.67	4.59	4.63	4.62
Anglian Water	5.70	5.63	5.63	5.66
Arjo Wiggins	1.81	1.79	1.79	1.80
Asda Group	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.08
Assoc Br Foods	4.10	4.06	4.06	4.08
BAA	4.80	4.67	4.70	4.70
Barclays	9.55	9.38	9.42	9.34
Bass	8	7.90	7.97	7.96
BAT Ind	4.37	4.32	4.34	4.34
Bank Scotland	2.57	2.54	2.56	2.57
BICC	3.28	3.18	3.18	3.27
Blue Circle	3.87	3.81	3.81	3.85
BOC Group	8.56	8.43	8.45	8.55
Boots	6.38	6.28	6.35	6.45
Bowater	4	3.88	3.91	4.06
BPB Ind	3.87	3.82	3.86	3.86
Brit Aerosp	10.65	10.16	10.41	10.22
Brit Airways	5.19	5.12	5.16	5.15
Brit Gas	2.01	1.97	2	1.99
Brit Petm	6.50	6.43	6.48	6.34
Brit Steel	1.92	1.88	1.89	1.90
Brit Telecom	3.76	3.70	3.73	3.68
BTR	2.79	2.73	2.74	2.68
Burmah Cast	11.18	11.08	11.13	11.10
Cable Wireless	4.40	4.31	4.36	4.32
Cadbury Schw	5.08	5.03	5.05	5.14
Caradon	2.51	2.32	2.48	2.19
Carlton Comm	4.72	4.63	4.70	4.69
Coats Viyella	1.65	1.61	1.62	1.62
Comml Union	6.03	5.94	5.99	5.98
Courtaulds	4.60	4.44	4.55	4.50
De La Rue	6.25	6.10	6.14	6.20
EMI Group	14.05	13.83	13.96	13.87
Eng China Cl	2.35	2.30	2.32	2.34
Enterprise Oil	5.33	5.17	5.22	5.12
Fam Colonial	1.59	1.57	1.58	1.57
Gen'l Accident	6.49	6.43	6.46	6.44
GEC	3.86	3.80	3.85	3.80
GKN	10.70	10.59	10.67	10.65
Glaxo	9.79	9.40	9.45	9.45
Granada Gp	8.67	8.56	8.63	8.61
Grand Met	4.82	4.75	4.80	4.78
GRE	2.53	2.50	2.52	2.52
Guinness	4.67	4.60	4.65	4.62
GUS	6.55	6.43	6.52	6.38
Hanson	2.20	1.56	1.58	1.60
Hillsdown Hdg	1.84	1.80	1.81	1.85
HSBC Hldgs	11.59	11.28	11.33	11.28
ICI	8.49	8.24	8.37	8.54
Inchcape	3	2.83	3	2.83
Kingfisher	6.75	6.62	6.70	6.76
Ladbroke	2.08	2.06	2.06	2.06
Land Sec	7.04	6.98	7.01	7.03
Laporte	7.55	7.45	7.50	7.54
Lasmo	2.15	2.07	2.10	2.14
Legal Genl Grp	7.49	7.31	7.44	7.31
Lloyds Abbey	5.88	5.79	5.83	5.67
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.85	3.75	3.81	3.80
London Elec	6.07	6.02	6.02	6.08
Lucas Ind	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.39
Marks Spencer	5.36	5.01	5.05	5.03
MEPC	4.40	4.34	4.40	4.37
Mercury Asset	9.99	9.90	9.93	10.05
Midlands Elec	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Natl Power	4	3.37	3.78	3.77
NatWest	6.73	6.60	6.71	6.65
News Intl	3.72	3.70	3.75	3.75
Utd Utilities	5.93	5.83	5.89	5.90
Nthern Foods	2	1.96	1.98	1.98
P&O	5.95	5.83	5.91	5.75
Pearson	6.97	6.70	6.81	6.94
Pilkington	2.01	1.95	1.99	1.95
PowerGen	4.85	4.77	4.81	4.83
Prudential	4.48	4.42	4.44	4.44
Rank Org	4.53	4.45	4.51	4.52
Reckitt Colm	7.12	7.03	7.10	7.08
Redland	4.73	4.68	4.71	4.68
Reed Intl	11.88	11.70	11.77	11.77
Rentokil	4.12	4.09	4.12	4.10
Reuters Hdgs	7.70	7.62	7.68	7.72
RMC Group	11.78	11.62	11.70	11.62
Rolls Royce	2.36	2.28	2.36	2.34
Royal Bk Scot	4.90	4.85	4.88	4.88
RTZ reg	9.66	9.17	9.59	9.38
Royal & Sun All	4.02	3.93	4	3.93
Safeway	3.41	3.37	3.40	3.41
Sainsbury	3.90	3.84	3.87	3.90
Schroders	13.95	13.81	13.85	13.82
Scot Newcastle	6.78	6.70	6.75	6.75
Scot Power	3.09	3.02	3.04	3.07
Sears	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.95
Severn Trent	6.26	6.04	6.04	6.09
Shell Trsp reg	9.82	9.40	9.67	9.55
Siebe	9.60	9.50	9.57	9.53
Smith Nephew	2.03	2.01	2.03	2.02
Smith (WH)	5.06	4.99	5.05	5.03
SmithKline	7.68	7.51	7.64	7.60
Smiths Ind	7.55	7.47	7.53	7.49
Sthern Elec	6.81	6.73	6.75	6.73
Stand Charter	7.05	6.92	6.97	7.10
Tate & Lyle	4.80	4.76	4.79	4.74
Tesco	3.12	3.06	3.10	3.09
Thames Water	5.58	5.46	5.53	5.48
3i Group	4.72	4.65	4.69	4.70
TI Group	5.57	5.43	5.51	5.46
Tomkins	2.63	2.57	2.63	2.60
Unilever	13.75	13.43	13.72	13.46
Utd Biscuits	2.14	2.02	2.13	2.01
Utd News	7.15	7.03	7.12	7.02
Vendome uts	6.13	5.99	6.10	5.96
Vodafone	2.36	2.32	2.34	2.34
Whitbread	7.08	7.03	7.06	7.06
Williams Hdgs	3.65	3.58	3.64	3.52
Wolseley	4.64	4.43	4.53	4.42
Zeneca	15.55	15.11	15.43	15.40

Madrid
Bolsa index: 354.16 Previous: 351.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14300	14140	14280	14150
ACESA	1415	1380	1410	1385
Argentaria	5100	5070	5100	5180
BBV	5440	5320	5440	5330
Banesto	814	805	813	808
Bankinter	14230	14010	14180	14000
Bca Centro Hisp	2590	2545	2590	2560
Bco Exterior	2810	2810	2810	2845
Bca Popular	22270	21910	22270	21970
Bca Santander	6500	6370	6490	6390
CEPSA	3825	3785	3810	3820
Corp Mapfre	6140	6080	6140	6080
Dragados	1585	1570	1580	1580
Endesa	7390	7300	7350	7300
FECSA	913	906	912	910
Fomento Const	10000	9800	9920	9950
Gas Natural	21280	21110	21280	21050
Hidroel Cantab	3915	3880	3890	3900
Iberdrola	1125	1110	1120	1120
Pryca	2950	2925	2935	2945
Repsol	4225	4180	4195	4160
Sevillana Elec	1010	997	1010	1000
Tabacalera	5160	5070	5140	5100
Telefonica	2345	2325	2335	2330
Union Fenosa	762	753	757	758
Valenc Cement	1415	1410	1415	1415

Manila
PSE index: 3194.56 Previous: 3186.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20.50	20	20.50	20.25
Ayala Land	33.50	33	33	33
Manila Elec A	105	104	104	104
Metro Bank	625	615	620	620
Petron	10.25	10	10	10
Phil Long Dist	1620	1595	1620	1610
San Miguel A	40.50	40	40.50	40
San Miguel B	86	85.50	86	86
SM Prime Hdg	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3318.95 Previous: 3302.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.65	34.20	34.60	34.30
Cemex B	32.20	31.75	31.90	31.70
Cifra C	11.62	11.56	11.58	11.56
Empresas ICA	116.10	115.50	115.50	116.00
Emp Moderna	38.00	37.95	38.00	38.00
Femsa	23.25	22.90	23.00	23.10
Gpo Carso A1	35.30	34.65	34.70	35.00
Televisa CPO	112.70	112.00	112.00	113.10
TelMex L	12.32	12.12	12.12	12.16
Tribasa	24.10	23.00	23.30	23.00

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9438.00 Previous: 9403.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11570	11315	11550	11400
Bca Comm Ital	2840	2800	2820	2840
Bca Naz Agricol	755	730	730	750
Bca Naz Lavoro	11050	10955	10955	10980
Bca di Roma	1193	1185	1190	1192
Bco Ambrosian	3565	3465	3485	3500
Benetton	17850	17600	17720	17670
Credito Italiano	1700	1673	1699	1671
Fiat	4370	4280	4360	4375
Fondiaria	5830	5690	5830	5820
Generali Assic	33900	33450	33900	33400
IFIL	3910	3810	3885	3900
Italcementi	9950	9700	9700	9880
Italgas	5335	5190	5335	5240
Mediobanca	8210	8055	8155	8140
Montedison	937	922	929	930
Olivetti	598	570	574	578
Pirelli	2655	2545	2610	2590
RAS	13700	13400	13580	13670
Rinascente	9230	9080	9150	9270
S Paolo Torino	9545	9165	9425	9400
SME	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2400
Standa	13300	13300	13300	13300
Stet	4840	4785	4800	4800
Telecom Italia	2995	2930	2965	2940
Toro Assic	17200	16400	16890	16550

Montreal
Industrials index: 2371.07 Previous: 2358.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20.15	19.95	20	20
Bank Montreal	34.05	33¾	33.90	33.60
Bce Mob Com	42¼	42	42.10	42
Cdn Tire A	18.10	17.60	17.90	17¾
Cdn Util A	28.45	28.35	28.45	28.30
Cascades	6	6	6	6
CT Finl Svc	28.45	28.45	28.45	29
Extendicare	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.40
Gaz Metro	15.65	15.55	15.65	15.65
Gt-West Lifeco	38¼	37.15	38¼	38
Hees Intl Bcp	16	15.90	16	15.85
Hudson's Bay	20.20	20.10	20.10	20.15
Imasco	27⅛	27.10	27⅛	27
Investors Grp	20	19.55	20	19.40
Loblaw Cos	11.75	11.65	11.75	11.75
Molson A	20.70	20½	20½	20.15
Natl Bk Canada	11.65	11.55	11.60	11¼
Oshawa	19	18.80	18.80	18.85
Pancdn Petlm	48.25	48.15	47.70	48.10
Power Corp	23.65	23.35	23.40	23.30
Power Finl	40	39.70	39.70	40
Quebecor B	21⅛	21.15	21.20	21.20
Rogers Comm B	9¼	9.15	9.15	9.20
Royal Bk Cda	36⅛	35.20	36.20	35.15
Sears Canada	7⅛	7.70	7⅛	7.70
Shell Cda A	46	45⅞	45⅞	46
Southam	16½	16.35	16½	16.40
Stelco A	6⅞	6.70	6.70	6⅞
Trilon Finl A	5⅞	5.70	5⅞	5.70

Oslo
OBX index: 460.22 Previous: 456.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	127.50	124	127	123.50
Bergesen Dy B	128	127	127.50	127.50
Christiania Bk	16.20	16	16.20	16
Den norske Bk	20.80	20.60	20.70	20.70
SAS Norge ASA	61.50	61	61	62
Dyno Indust	147	146	147	146
Elkem	96	94	94.50	95.50
Hafslund A	49	48.50	48.50	48.50
Kvaerner	234	231	231	232
Leif Hoegh	110	109	109	110
Norsk Hydro	304.50	301.50	304.50	299.50
Norske Skog A	198	195	195	195.50
Orkla	358	356	356	357
Rieber B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	139
Saga Petm B	96.50	95.50	96	95.50
Schibsted	95.50	95	95	95
UniStorebr A	36.70	35.60	36.70	35.70

Paris
CAC-40: 2065.37 Previous: 2038.06

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	651	638	650	632
AGF	138.10	135.80	136.50	137
Air Liquide	898	885	897	885
Alcatel Alsth	392.80	388	390.50	391
Axa	289.40	284	287	283.90
Bancaire	535	520	530	518
BNP	197.40	191	192.50	189.50
Bouygues	497	489	496.80	489.80
Canal Plus	1104	1085	1099	1095
Carrefour	2809	2765	2795	2781
CCF	243.50	238.50	240	238.10
Credit Local cl	454	442.10	454	441.20
Credit Lyon PC	137	128.20	131.50	135
Crown Cork Seal	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	243.70
Danone	742	726	738	725
Elf-Aquitaine	396	390.30	391	390.20
Eridania BS	757	743	752	739
Euro Disney	11.95	11.75	11.80	11.85
Eurotunnel uts	9.40	8.10	9.35	8.10
Gen. Eaux	527	515	525	516
Havas	332	328	332	327.60
Lafarge Cop	299.80	292.30	297.90	292.40
Legrand	862	825	858	819
L'Oreal	1699	1660	1690	1661
LVMH	1140	1112	1137	1113
Lyon. Eaux	473.80	465	469	471
Michelin B	251.60	249	251	249.80
Navig Mixte	723	722	722	720
Paribas A	326.40	322.50	325	322.50
Pechiney SA	215	212.60	213.50	214
Pernod Ricard	294	289.40	292.80	291
Peugeot Cit	568	552	566	559
Pinault-Print	1743	1723	1738	1733
Promodes	1267	1235	1265	1254
Renault	115	110.50	114	113
Rh-Poulenc A	136.10	135	135.30	135.20
Roussel-Uclaf	1258	1220	1239	1239
Sanofi	418	407	416.70	406.70
Schneider	242.40	239	240.90	238.90
Ste Generale	587	580	585	576
St Gobain	653	645	653	651
St Louis	1205	1165	1197	1177
Suez	190.80	188.10	190.30	188.50
Thomson CSF	148.70	147.50	148.70	148.40
Total B	402	391.50	401	398.40
UAP	107.40	104.50	105	103.50
Valeo	286.80	278	279	280

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 63937.68 Previous: 63580.78

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.90	9.81	9.86	10.00
Banespa Pfd	3.00	2.70	2.75	2.70
Bradesco Pfd	8.45	8.32	8.40	8.35
Brahma Pfd	629.00	626.00	629.00	623.00
Cemig Pfd	30.80	30.50	30.75	30.80
CESP Pfd	31.00	30.70	31.00	31.00
Eletrobras B	278.00	276.00	278.00	273.00
Itaubanco Pfd	420.00	417.00	417.00	420.00
Light	320.00	312.00	320.00	312.49
Paranapan Pfd	7.20	7.10	7.20	7.05
Petrobras Pfd	120.50	118.50	119.50	119.52
Sid Nacional	22.70	22.60	22.70	22.75
Souza Cruz	7.28	7.21	7.28	7.20
Telebras Pfd	78.80	78.10	78.53	78.40
Telesp Pfd	202.00	199.50	200.00	201.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.05
CVRD Pfd	21.20	21.00	21.20	21.05

Seoul
Composite index: 797.57 Previous: 801.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6140	6050	6120	6100
Hyundai Eng	31200	30200	30300	30800
Hyundai Motor	30500	29900	30500	30500
Korea El Pwr	28400	27500	27800	28400
Korea Mob Tel	570000	562000	566000	570000
LG Electronics	15000	14400	14500	14800
Pohang Iron St	47900	46600	47000	48000
Samsung Elec	61000	59500	59500	60100
Samsung Hvy	10700	10400	10500	10400
Yukong	21400	21300	21300	21300

Singapore
Straits Times: 2116.44 Previous: 2102.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.50
City Devlts	11.40	11.20	11.20	11.40
Cycle Carriage	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60
Dairy Farm Int*	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67
DBS	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.90
DBS Land	4.80	4.76	4.76	4.78
Fraser & Neave	14.10	13.90	14.10	13.90
HK Land*	2.29	2.24	2.26	2.24
Hong Leong Fin	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.42
Jard Mathesn*	6.60	6.55	6.55	6.60
Jard Strategic*	3.18	3.16	3.16	3.16
Keppel	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.20
Natsteel	2.51	2.47	2.51	2.49
Neptune Orient	1.25	1.22	1.24	1.24
OCBC foreign	16.60	16.50	16.60	16.50
OSea Union Bk	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.40
Sembawang	6.55	6.40	6.50	6.40
Sing Airlines F	14.40	14.30	14.30	14.30
Sing Petlm	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	24.10	23.60	23.60	23.70
ST Auto F	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87
ST Ship	2.10	2.08	2.08	2.08
Sing Telecomm	3.28	3.20	3.28	3.22
Straits Steam	4.60	4.56	4.56	4.54
Utd Industrial	1.29	1.26	1.27	1.28
Utd OSea Bk F	13.40	13.20	13.40	13.50
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.12	3.06	3.12	3.08

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 2144.52 Previous: 2122.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	103.50	102	102	103
ABB AF	719	712	715	720
AssiDoman F	166	164	166	165
Astra AF	281	278.50	279	278
Atlas Copco AF	140	133.50	133.50	140.50
Avesta F	71	70	70.50	70
Electrolux BF	386	379	384	381
Ericsson BF	165	160	163	159
Hennes BF	690	685	685	685
Incentive AF	370	361	369	363
Investor BF	247.50	243.50	246	243.50
Kinnevik BF	185	180.50	184	180
MoDo BF	189.50	186	188	186.50
Sandvik BF	160.50	159	159	159.50
SCA BF	137.50	135	136	137
S-E Banken AF	59.50	58	58.50	58.50
Skandia Fors F	167	163	167	165
Skanska BF	251	248.50	251	249
SKF BF	162.50	161	162	161
SSAB BF	101	98	100	98.50
Stora AF	93	90	91.50	90
Sv Handles AF	149.50	144	149	142.50
Sydkraft AF	146	145	146	145
Trelleborg BF	88	87	87	88
Volvo BF	149	144	146.50	144.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2236.60 Previous: 2246.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.70	7.57	7.60	7.65
ANZ Bkg	6.83	6.75	6.80	6.73
BHP	16.29	15.58	16	16.12
Boral	3.11	3.07	3.10	3.10
Brambles Ind.	19.52	19.40	19.50	19.50
Burns Philp	1.80	1.70	1.71	1.80
CBA	11.30	11.13	11.24	11.10
CC Amatil	16.30	16	16	16.16
Coles Myer	4.53	4.47	4.49	4.48
Comalco	7.10	6.90	6.92	7.12
CRA Ltd	18.30	17.60	17.83	18.30
CSR	4.40	4.36	4.40	4.37
Fosters Brew	2.28	2.26	2.28	2.34
GIO Australia	3.12	3.08	3.11	3.06
Goodman Fld	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.30
ICI Australia	11.50	11.48	11.50	11.48
John Fairfax	2.67	2.66	2.67	2.67
Lend Lease	20.60	20.40	20.60	20.50
Mayne Nickless	8.45	8.42	8.45	8.45
MIM Hdgs	1.53	1.48	1.52	1.51
Nat Aust Bank	12.49	12.37	12.40	12.38
News Corp	6.66	6.56	6.58	6.66
North Ltd	3.65	3.57	3.59	3.65
Pacific Dunlop	2.67	2.64	2.67	2.65
Pioneer Intl	3.63	3.55	3.59	3.58
Placer Pacific	1.55	1.50	1.50	1.53
Santos	4.88	4.80	4.83	4.89
Southcorp	3.55	3.51	3.53	3.57
Wesfarmers	7.95	7.81	7.81	7.90
Wstn Mining	8.35	8.05	8.20	8.33
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.31
Westpac Bkng	6.45	6.39	6.40	6.36
Woodside Pet	8.10	7.94	7.98	7.98
Woolworths	2.88	2.85	2.86	2.87

Taipei
Stock Market index: 6425.68 Previous: 6455.44

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	51.50	51	51	51
Cathay Life Ins	176	174	174	175
Chang Hwa Bk	160	159	159	159
China Steel	26.70	26.30	26.30	26.50
China Trust	52.50	51.50	52	52
Evergreen	49.70	48.80	48.90	49.30
Far East Text	31.50	30.60	31.10	30.50
First Bank	168	166	167	167
Formosa CF	34.30	33.80	34	34.10
Hua Nan Bk	136	134.50	135	135.50
Hualon Teijran	25	24.40	24.50	24.70
ICBC	87.50	85.50	86	87
President Ent	42.20	41.70	41.80	42.30
Taiwan Semi	58	56.50	57	57
Tatung	62	61.50	61.50	62

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 20433.93 Previous: 20571.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1180	1140	1160	1180
All Nippon Air	1080	1060	1080	1080
Asahi Bank	1220	1210	1220	1230
Asahi Chem	714	707	710	719
Asahi Glass	1210	1200	1210	1220
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2140	2130	2140	2140
Bk Yokohama	874	870	872	871
Bridgestone	1830	1810	1810	1820
Canon	2120	2100	2110	2090
Chiba Bank	847	840	843	840
Chubu Elec	2400	2390	2390	2400
Chugoku Elec	2330	2310	2320	2320
Daiei	1010	995	998	1010
Daiichi Kang	1850	1830	1850	1850
Daiwa Bank	700	698	698	700
Daiwa House	1530	1520	1530	1520
Daiwa Sec	1260	1240	1260	1260
Fanuc	3960	3940	3950	3960
Fuji Bank	2050	2040	2040	2050
Fuji Photo	3220	3180	3210	3220
Fujitsu	978	970	970	975
Hitachi	995	988	990	996
Honda Motor	2680	2650	2660	2670
IBJ	2330	2300	2320	2320
IHI	521	512	518	517
Itochu	667	661	662	663
Ito-Yokado	5780	5760	5780	5740
JAL	790	783	789	789
Jusco	3300	3220	3220	3270
Kajima	963	958	959	962
Kansai Elec	2400	2390	2400	2400
Kao	1340	1320	1340	1340
Kawa Steel	359	355	355	359
KDD	11200	11000	11100	11200
Kinki Nipp Ry	755	751	751	755
Kirin Brewery	1200	1190	1190	1210
Kobe Steel	283	275	275	282
Komatsu	905	896	901	905
Kubota	640	634	634	641
Kyocera	7630	7570	7600	7630
Kyushu Elec	2370	2350	2360	2370
LTCB	744	740	740	744
Marubeni	543	538	539	540
Marui	2090	2060	2070	2070
Matsu Elec Ind	1820	1800	1800	1810
Matsu Elec Wk	1090	1080	1090	1090
Mitsubishi	1280	1260	1270	1280
Mitsubishi Ch	482	476	478	482
Mitsubishi El	693	682	685	696
Mitsubishi Est	1360	1340	1350	1360
Mitsubishi Hvy	870	865	866	866
Mitsubishi Mat	918	900	907	910
Mitsubishi Tr	1590	1570	1570	1570
Mitsui	926	921	921	925
Mitsui Fudosn	1350	1330	1340	1340
Mitsui Trust	1070	1060	1060	1070
Murata Mfg	3750	3690	3700	3750
NEC	1170	1150	1160	1170
New Oji Paper	860	847	850	855
Nikko Sec	1150	1130	1140	1150
Nintendo	6800	6700	6800	6650
Nipp Credit Bk	370	363	368	370
Nipp Express	950	942	946	954
Nippon Oil	674	665	667	677
Nippon Paper	652	643	652	647
Nippon Steel	347	343	343	343
Nippon Yusen	575	566	566	575
Nippondenso	2300	2280	2290	2290
Nissan Motor	851	847	848	847
NKK	282	277	278	282
Nomura Sec	1970	1950	1960	1960
NTT	8200a	8100a	8100a	8150a
Obayashi	879	865	865	883
Odakyu El Ry	705	700	705	707
Ono Pharm	3520	3470	3470	3520
Osaka Gas	364	362	362	367
Ricoh	1120	1100	1110	1110
Sakura Bk	1040	1010	1020	1030
Sankyo	2750	2710	2730	2730
Sanwa Bank	1930	1910	1930	1930
Sanyo Elec	565	557	560	565
Secom	6870	6830	6870	6820
Seibu Rwy	5620	5560	5620	5590
Sekisui House	1170	1150	1160	1150
Seven-Eleven	6600	6530	6600	6540
Sharp	1740	1720	1740	1740
Shimizu	1020	1010	1020	1040
Shin-etsu Ch	1890	1870	1880	1910
Shizuoka Bk	1270	1250	1270	1250
Sony	6920	6850	6890	6900
Sumitomo	914	900	903	910
Sumitomo Bk	1970	1950	1970	1960
Sumit Chem	503	499	499	506
Sumitomo Elec	1470	1450	1470	1470
Sumit Metal	308	303	307	307
Sumit Trust	1260	1240	1240	1260
Taisei	682	677	681	684
Taisho Pharm	2280	2250	2270	2280
Takeda Chem	1950	1920	1930	1960
TDK	6710	6630	6680	6710
Tohoku El Pwr	2370	2350	2350	2350
Tokai Bank	1300	1290	1290	1300
Tokio Marine	1280	1260	1260	1270
Tokyo El Pwr	2650	2620	2630	2630
Tokyo Gas	364	361	363	364
Tokyu	744	740	740	740
Tonen	1530	1500	1520	1530
Toppan Print	1390	1380	1390	1400
Toray Ind	692	685	686	694
Toshiba	705	699	699	706
Toyo Seikan	3420	3360	3400	3420
Toyo Trust	945	942	944	945
Toyota Motor	2710	2680	2700	2690
Yamaichi Sec	669	650	656	653
Yamanouchi	2300	2280	2280	2290
Yasuda Fire	739	727	736	735
Yasuda Trust	538	530	535	535

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Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5191.61 Previous: 5160.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.60	18.40	18.60	18.45
Air Canada	5.30	5.20	5¼	5⅛
Alberta Energy	25.95	25.65	25.70	25.40
Alcan Alum	42.35	41.95	42⅛	42⅛
Avenor A	23½	23	23⅛	23½
Bk Nova Scotia	35.05	34.55	35.05	34.40
Barrick Gold	36⅛	35.90	36.40	36.40
BCE	55.10	54⅝	54.90	54.40
BC Telecomm	27.60	27⅛	27.30	27.35
Bombardier B	18.65	18⅛	18⅛	18.60
Brascan A	25.70	25½	25.60	25.45
Cameco	69.20	68.80	69	68.80
CIBC	47.15	46⅜	47.10	46.65
Cdn Airlines	1.95	1.92	1.95	1.99
Cdn Nat Res	29.05	28.40	28.85	28.65
Cdn Occid Pet	23.40	23.20	23.20	23.15
Cdn Pacific	31.30	30.95	31⅛	31.10
Cominco	29.80	29.60	29.60	30
Consumers Gas	21.85	21.80	21.80	21.80
Dofasco	21.60	21½	21.55	21.45
Domon Ind B	9	8¾	8¾	9
Du Pont Cda A	30	29¾	30	29¾
Echo Bay Min	12.90	12.60	12.80	12⅜
Empire Co. A	13.20	12.90	13	13.10
Falconbridge	29½	28.90	29½	29.20
Fletcher Chall A	19	18.60	18.70	18.60
Franco Nevada	49	48.35	49	48.40
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9¼
Horsham	19.40	19	19.40	19
Imperial Oil	60⅛	59.05	59.85	58.90
Inco	43.60	42.90	43.20	43.65
IPL Energy	36.90	36.70	36¼	36.65
Laidlaw A	14	13.70	14	13.60
Laidlaw B	13.90	13⅛	13.65	13⅛
Loewen Group	43.40	42.65	43	42.80
Ldn Insur Gp	31.10	31	31	31
Macmill Bldl	19.55	19⅛	19½	19.20
Magna Intl A	65	64.20	65	64.30
Maple Leaf Fds	8	7.95	7.95	8
Moore	24.45	24.15	24.15	24.30
Newbridge Net	90	87	89.80	86.70
Noranda Inc	28.80	28.40	28½	28.80
Noranda Forest	9.10	9	9.05	9.10
Norcen Energy	25.45	25⅛	25.45	25.20
Nthern Telecom	71⅛	70.15	71.05	70.10
Nova	12.05	11.95	12	11.95
Onex	14.15	14	14	14
Placer Dome	32.45	31⅞	32.45	32.15
Potash Sask	101⅞	100¾	100¾	100.40
Provigo	6.45	6¼	6¼	6.35
Quebecor Print	22.60	22¼	22.30	22.85
Renaissance	40.10	39.70	40	39⅞
Rio Algom	27⅛	26.85	26.85	26.95
Seagram Co	47	46.55	46.90	46.65
Stone Consold	15.85	15.80	15.80	15.80
Talisman Eny	36.60	36.30	36.35	36½
Teleglobe	23.90	23¼	23¼	23.90
Telus	18.80	18.60	18⅞	18.60
Thomson	24.35	24.10	24.30	24.10
TorDom Bank	27	26⅞	26.95	26.40
Transalta	15½	15.35	15.40	15.35
TransCda Pipe	21⅞	21.60	21.70	21.70
Utd Dominion	28.60	28.30	28.30	28.40
Westburn	10	10	10	10.10
Westcoast Eny	21.70	21½	21.65	21½
Weston	55½	54	55½	53¾

Vienna
ATX index: 1013.84 Previous: 1033.67

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1475	1475	1475	1510
Brau-Un Goess	634	621	629	632
Bund Vers Pfd	403	403	403	490
Creditanst Pfd	467.90	450	450	468
EA-Generali	2893	2841	2841	2897
EVN	1402.50	1397	1402.50	1402.50
Interunfall	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1520
Lenzing	640	623	625	646
Leykam	298	290	293	298
Mayr-Melnhof	499	495	498.50	498.50
OMV	1034.75	1026	1026.50	1033.50
Oest Brau	648.50	645	646	648
Oest Elektriz	757	752.05	756.70	753.95
VA Tech	1347.90	1336.15	1347	1338
Wienerberger	1934	1914	1914	1934

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2212.22 Previous: 2235.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.18	3.16	3.16	3.17
Brierly Invt	1.43	1.40	1.43	1.43
Carter Holt ord	3.29	3.25	3.25	3.29
Fernz	4.50	4.48	4.48	4.52
Fisher Paykel	4.92	4.91	4.91	4.91
FC Forest	1.96	1.95	1.96	1.95
Goodman Fder	1.49	1.47	1.47	1.49
Indep News	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
Lion Nathan	3.62	3.57	3.57	3.62
Nat Gas note	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.12
NZ Refining	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.50
Telecom NZ	6.92	6.79	6.80	6.95
Wilson Horton	9.66	9.60	9.60	9.65

Zurich
SPI index: 2361.97 Previous: 2356.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	348	345	348	345
Alusuisse R	952	943	950	948
Ares-Serono B	1240	1200	1220	1198
Baloise Hdg R	2480	2440	2475	2468
ABB B	1515	1498	1513	1506
BK Vision	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1410
Bobst B	1665	1620	1665	1640
Ciba Geigy R	1573	1555	1573	1558
CS Holdings R	122	120.50	121.50	121.50
Elektrowatt B	493	487	493	488
Fischer B	1230	1206	1218	1220
Hilti PC	872	870	870	878
Holderbank B	938	926	936	927
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1311	1305	1305	1309
Merkur Hdg R	214	205.50	210	208
Nestle R	1430	1415	1423	1422
Oerlikon R	120.75	120	120	121
Pargesa Hld B	1370	1345	1345	1365
PharmVisn B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5480
Pirelli B	152.25	148	151	153
Roche Hdg PC	9210	9110	9195	9150
Sandoz R	1478	1462	1473	1466
SBC R	233	230.50	231	232.75
Schindler B	1215	1200	1215	1197
SGS B	2935	2870	2935	2885
SMH B	846	841	845	845
Sulzer R	724	717	723	717
Swiss Reins R	1315	1303	1312	1309
Swissair R	1073	1056	1065	1052
UBS B	1173	1146	1150	1171
Winterthur R	757	751	757	756
Zurich Assur R	333	325	331	326

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	137.15	+0.47	+0.34	+4.00
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	125.01	+0.02	+0.02	-6.89
Europe	145.95	+0.75	+0.52	+4.86
N. America	143.44	+0.49	+0.34	+11.82
S. America	109.46	+0.45	+0.41	+22.93
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	147.85	+0.98	+0.67	+11.27
Consumer goods	147.16	+0.40	+0.27	+6.58
Energy	149.13	+0.32	+0.22	+9.96
Finance	116.47	+0.31	+0.27	-8.46
Miscellaneous	142.38	+0.45	+0.32	+4.84
Raw Materials	163.77	+0.62	+0.38	+15.49
Service	127.19	+0.48	+0.38	+5.99
Utilities	127.29	+0.72	+0.57	+0.12

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.*

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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Continued on Page 17

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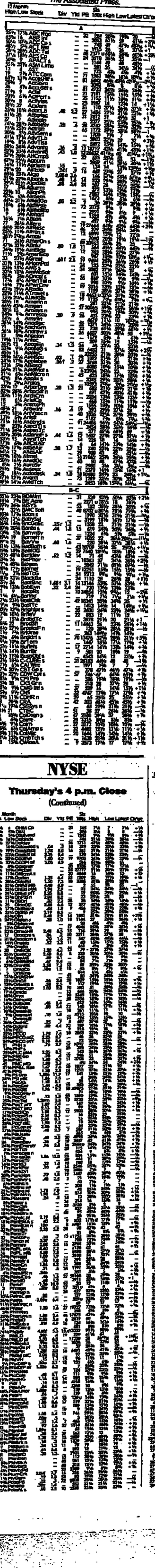
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NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.



NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

ASIA/PACIFIC

Alliance in Southern Skies Plans a February Start

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Air New Zealand Ltd. and Ansett Airlines Australia Ltd., building on their recently concluded alliance, are speeding ahead with plans to align their domestic and international flights by February.

By meshing schedules and offering code-sharing flights, the airline's executives say, the carriers will be better placed to challenge Qantas Airways Ltd. in what will soon become a single aviation market in the two countries.

They also say the cost savings resulting from the integration of their operations will make the carriers more attractive as regional partners in broader airline alliances like the one Qantas has with its 25 percent equity holder, British Airways PLC.

"There is very little overlap between our operations and Ansett's" Jim McCrae, Air New Zealand's managing director, said in a recent interview. "The aim is to create an Australasian airline system, which is as seamless as possible. We are trying to build this system so that it can fit effectively into a global network, hopefully of our choice."

Air New Zealand and Ansett are already being courted by UAL Corp.'s United Airlines to join the world's largest commercial alliance. It has been assembled by the U.S. carrier with several other operators, including Lufthansa AG and Thai Airways International Ltd.

Singapore Airlines Ltd., which has a long-standing alliance with Delta Air Lines Inc. of the United States and Swissair AG, may be interested in gaining indirect access to air rights in the region by buying a stake in Air New Zealand, analysts say.

Nearly 42 percent of the New Zealand airline is owned by Brierley Investments Ltd., a New Zealand-based investment holding company in which the Singapore government holds nearly 6 percent.

Qantas owns 19.4 percent of Air New Zealand and has said it will review its holding once the deal between its main domestic rival, Ansett, and the New Zealand carrier has been approved by Australia's Foreign Investment Review Board and Air New Zealand shareholders. Such approval, regarded as a formality, is expected soon.

The Australian and New Zealand governments agreed in July to revive plans to create a single air-travel market, setting a Nov. 1 deadline for its implementation.

It will mean that restrictions on flights between the two countries will be lifted and airlines will be able to operate freely in each other's domestic markets.

Air New Zealand is the leading airline in New Zealand. It also has a well-established route network to destinations in the Pacific, the United States, Europe and Asia.

Ansett controls about 47 percent of the Australian air travel market but has recently been losing share to Qantas. It also runs a few international services, mainly to Asia.

Analysts expect Air New Zealand's agreement this month to buy 50 percent of Ansett for 475 million New Zealand dollars ($329.8 million) to bring both carriers substantial cost savings.

Robert D. Bode, head of research at the brokerage concern Hendry Hay McIntosh Ltd., said he estimated each would save about 50 million dollars a year initially from merging operations and sharing such things as marketing networks, terminal and engineering facilities, and overseas offices, with possible additional savings from such things as joint purchases of aircraft and fuel.

Both Ansett and Air New Zealand have been buffeted by difficult market conditions, including competition from Qantas and several cut-price carriers.

Analysts said, however, that the collapse this week of Kiwi International Airlines, a New Zealand-based operator that offered cheap flights to and from Australia, should help ease fare-cutting pressure for the time being on the Ansett-Air New Zealand alliance.

An Ansett executive in Sydney said Ansett aimed to achieve savings of 150 million Australian dollars ($120.1 million) over the next two years. In the year ended in June, Ansett's operating profit slid 65 percent, to 52 million Australian dollars after taxes from the previous year, on sales of 3 billion dollars.

Air New Zealand's net profit fell 13 percent in the same period ended June, to 225 million New Zealand dollars, on sales of 3 billion New Zealand dollars.

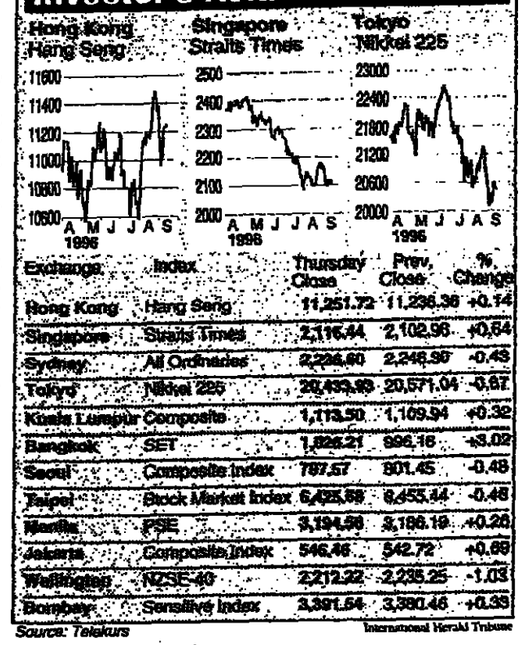
Bob Matthew, Air New Zealand's chairman, said the carrier expected to gain valuable traffic from Ansett's domestic network in Australia to feed into its international services on routes on which Ansett did not operate.

Analysts said Ansett and Air New Zealand saw membership in global alliances as a way of gaining access to large numbers of additional passengers and cutting costs by code-sharing with other airlines.

"They both want to get traffic feed from Europe and North America," Mr. Bode said. "A partnership with United Airlines and Lufthansa promises to provide that."

Ansett is already aligned with United through a joint frequent-flier program, and United feeds its passengers onto Ansett's domestic routes in a code-sharing agreement.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,251.72	11,236.36	+0.14
Singapore	Straits Times	2,116.44	2,102.96	+0.64
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,226.60	2,246.90	-0.43
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,433.93	20,571.04	-0.67
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,113.50	1,109.94	+0.32
Bangkok	SET	1,026.21	996.16	+3.02
Seoul	Composite Index	787.57	801.45	-0.48
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,425.59	6,453.44	-0.48
Manila	PSE	3,194.56	3,186.19	+0.26
Jakarta	Composite Index	546.46	542.72	+0.69
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,212.22	2,235.25	-1.03
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,391.54	3,390.46	+0.03

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Thailand's** stock market rallied for a second consecutive day, with the Bangkok SET Index climbing 30.05 points, or 3 percent, to 1,026.21 points as a rescue fund set up to help end the market's nine-day plunge bought blue-chip shares, especially finance, bank and energy issues.

• **South Korea** plans to sell an additional 7 percent of Korea Telecom to the public this year, a company executive said; he did not mention any dates for the sale. Korea Telecom sold a 10 percent stake in 1993.

• **Sanwa Bank Ltd.** dismissed a Tokyo-based branch executive who it said had embezzled about 27 million yen ($245,790), the second embezzlement case it has disclosed this month.

• **Kerry Group** completed its 663 million Australian dollar ($530.9 million) purchase of 8.5 percent of Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd. after gaining Australian government approval.

• **Toshiba Corp.** will begin selling wide-screen television sets and TV tuners Oct. 1 that can be used with Japan's Intertext interactive broadcasting system. *Reuters, Bloomberg*

SMOG: *Californians Torn Over the Environment*

Continued from Page 13

attract companies and good jobs at its eastern end because of heavy pollution, creating fears that the area is doomed to a substandard quality of life.

"The higher paying jobs are going elsewhere because of the air out here," complained Ron Loveridge, the mayor of the city of Riverside and an member of the agency's board. "The mid- to higher-paying jobs are a real problem for us."

Mainstream environmental groups, emboldened by the panel's mass defection, are warning that the agency's pro-business tilt is threatening the region's long-term environmental health. "For two decades this district was moving forward," said Gail Ruderman Feuer, a senior lawyer here with the Natural Resources Defense Council. "Now we're moving in the opposite direction. It's not subtle."

All the criticism seems to be giving the largely pro-business environmental agency's board second thoughts. Several members have appointed ad-hoc panels of specialists to re-examine the new long-term plan.

But the opponents of regulation are, if anything, more vocal than ever. Mike Antonovich, a pro-business Los Angeles County Supervisor who sits on the agency's board, described the departing advisory panel members — all highly regarded specialists in areas like health care and engineering — as extremists bent on "shutting down our economy," and he welcomed their resignations as a "breath of fresh air." Curt Pringle, the conservative Republican speaker of the State Assembly, has denounced the agency as "the No. 1 job killing machine in this state" and announced his desire to dismantle it.

Environmentalists complain that the agency has already lost its teeth. It is in the process of reducing the number of stations monitoring air quality to 22 from 35. It has also imposed a hiring freeze, and left the job of chief prosecutor, responsible for finding and citing offenders, vacant since 1991. The number of inspections of businesses has declined to about one-third their level six years ago.

For all the soul-searching going on, Southern California still has some of the toughest air-pollution standards in the country. The air quality management district enforces three volumes of regulations that cover everything from the grittiest industrial smokestacks to charcoal broilers and printing shops. Restriction on emissions from paints and other kinds of industrial coatings are so strict that McDonnell Douglas Corp. must ship some of the commercial jets that it builds at Long Beach, California, to Arizona to be painted.

As a result, the quality of the air is improving, albeit from a dismal previous state. The Los Angeles basin failed to meet federal ozone standards on a total of 98 days last year, a poor record but better than the 158 days that it fell short a decade ago.

Emissions still must be cut by another 60 percent to meet minimum federal standards by 2010.

BMW Seeks Thai Fast Lane

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — The German carmaker BMW announced a joint venture Thursday with a Thai company to try to catch up with its rival Mercedes-Benz AG in Southeast Asia's biggest automobile market.

The new company, BMW Thailand, will begin operations in January and take over the wholesale distribution of Bayerische Motoren Werke AG's cars and motorcycles in Thailand, BMW's management board chairman, Bernd Pischetsrieder, said in Bangkok.

BMW, hoping to improve its car and motorcycle sales, will hold a 49 percent stake in BMW Thailand, which will be formed with its Thai distributor, Yontrakit Group. The venture will be the third Asian joint venture for BMW, which set up BMW Japan in 1981 and BMW Korea in 1995.

BMW executives declined to disclose the value of the investment but said the company would "spend whatever it takes" to catch up with Mercedes-Benz in the market. The unit of Daimler-Benz AG has 5 percent of the Thai luxury-car market, twice the size of BMW's share, although BMW still leads Mercedes in worldwide sales.

BMW has sold cars in Thailand since 1963, using Yontrakit to assemble the cars with kits imported from Germany. *(AP, AFX)*

President Enterprises Calls Off China Power-Plant Venture

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — President Enterprises Corp. canceled its plans Thursday for a $100 million power project in China, the second Taiwan company to abandon a major infrastructure venture there since President Lee Teng-hui called last month for curbs on mainland investments by Taiwan companies.

President abandoned its plan to invest $100 million in two power plants in Wuhan after clashing with its potential Chinese partner on who would control the project, a spokesman said.

Shares of President, Taiwan's biggest food-maker and one its biggest investors in China, fell amid concern that the cancellation meant problems for its growth plans. Its stock closed at 41.80 Taiwan dollars ($1.52), down 0.50.

President's core businesses in Taiwan are not growing, and China is its natural market for expansion, said Christine Lee, an analyst at ING Barings in Taipei. Last month, Formosa Plastics Corp. asked Taiwan government regulators to suspend consideration of its $3 billion of proposed investments in six mainland power plants in the southeastern Chinese province of Fujian. Mr. Lee urged Taiwan companies on Aug. 14 to slow investments on the mainland, saying the outflow of capital was undermining Taiwan's own development.

■ Occidental Pulls Out of Vietnam Project

Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s chemical division pulled out of a $109.4 million polyvinyl chloride joint venture with Marubeni Corp. in Vietnam after authorities licensed a rival project in which Mitsui & Co., Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals and Thai Plastic & Chemical Co. all have a stake, Bloomberg reported from Hanoi.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Paris-St. Germain Starts Cup Defense at a Stroll



Fabio Baldato crossing the finish line Thursday to win the sixth stage of the Tour of Spain.

Baldato Takes Lead

CYCLING Fabio Baldato captured the sixth stage of the Tour of Spain and the leader's yellow jersey Thursday, timing his move superbly to emerge from the pack in a sprint finish at Malaga.

The Italian started the day three seconds behind Laurent Jalabert, but whittled the gap down to one second after picking up bonus time in special sprints. Dimitri Konyshev made a break for the finish, but Baldato, who rides for the MG team, stole victory and a 12-second bonus at the finish line. *(Reuters)*

Cone Wins for Yankees

BASEBALL Bernie Williams drove in eight runs, including a grand slam off the facing of the third deck and a three-run homer, and the AL East-leading New York Yankees completed a three-game sweep by defeating Detroit, 12-3, Thursday.

The Yankees arrived at Tiger Stadium having lost 15 of 24, prompting manager Joe Torre to call a pregame meeting before the opener. New York responded by scoring 28 runs in three days, increasing its lead to three games over Baltimore.

David Cone (6-2) again overcame a shaky start. He allowed three runs in the first three innings, but no more before leaving after the seventh with a 5-3 lead.

• Jeff Bagwell hit his 30th homer, and Darryl Kile pitched out of a bases-loaded, no-out jam in the seventh inning Thursday, leading the Houston Astros to a 4-1 victory over the visiting Philadelphia Phillies. The Astros closed to within two games of St. Louis in the NL Central. *(AP)*

[Wednesday's Baseball, Page 21]

Owners Make No Play

BASEBALL Baseball's executive council failed to make any major decisions when it met in Chicago Wednesday, leaving labor talks on hold. Acting commissioner Bud Selig declined to call for a vote at the 4½-hour session, saying he wanted to continue to inform teams of details of a proposed deal. *(AP)*

A Costly Missed Field Goal

FOOTBALL Halftime at the Pittsburgh Steelers-Baltimore Ravens game last Sunday meant jail time for Allen E. Adams. Adams was one of three fans chosen at random to try field goals to win either a free dinner at a posh restaurant or airplane tickets. Police Sergeant John Kearney heard Adams's name over the loudspeakers, called his office to confirm a warrant for assault, and made the arrest as Adams walked off the field after missing all three field-goal attempts. *(LAT)*

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Paris Saint Germain started its defense of the European Cup Winners Cup Thursday with a crushing 4-0 victory over the FC Vaduz in Liechtenstein.

Defender Paul Le Guen put the French team in front with a header off a corner kick from the right by the Brazilian Leonardo in the 12th minute.

The Vaduz team, which included gardeners, postal workers and mechanics, managed two more goals in the last five minutes of the first half, a header by Julio Cesar Dely Valdes and a dipping shot from the edge of the box by Leonardo. Substitute Bernard Allou added a fourth goal midway through the second half.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Nimes 3, Kispest Honved 1 Nimes, which qualified for the Cup Winners' Cup after losing the French Cup final to eventual champions Auxerre, scored three times in the second half to beat Kispest Honved of Hungary.

Five French clubs played at home this week in European competitions. Nimes, of the third division, was the only winning team.

Honved was reduced to 10 men just before halftime when defender Philip Tarlue was sent off.

Nimes went ahead after 64 minutes with a close-range effort from Cyril Jeunechamp. Honved equalized five minutes later through Mihaly Toth, who capitalized on a blunder by Nimes defender Antoine Prejet. He beat the goalkeeper and rolled the ball into the net.

But Prejet made amends by heading his side back in front in the 75th minute. Substitute Gregory Meilhac scored with a deft volley three minutes from time.

Gloria Bistrita 1, Fiorentina 1 A second half equalizer by the Argentine star Gabriel Batistuta gained Fiorentina of Italy a draw in Romania.

Fiorentina fell behind after three minutes. Ilie Lazar picked up the ball on the left flank and surged through the Italian defense before blasting the ball past a helpless Francesco Toldo from close range.

Batistuta leveled after 48 minutes. Rui Costa split the Romanian defense with a deft flick and the Argentine ran through to screw the ball wide of the Bistrita keeper, Costel Cimpeanu.



Tor Wennesson/The Associated Press

Liverpool's Jason McAteer, left, trying to maneuver around Jukka Koskinen of MyPa on Thursday night.

Dynamo Batumi 1, PSV Eindhoven 1 In Batumi, Georgia, Dynamo took the lead against the Dutch league leaders and former European champion in the 21st minute. Amiran Mujiri outran the Dutch defense and scored from close in. Belgian international Luc Nilis equalized with a penalty kick before half time.

Barcelona 2, Larnaca 0 Ronaldo, the Brazilian teenager who moved from PSV in the summer, saved Barcelona's blushes. He scored in the 18th and 77th minutes to give the Spanish team an unconvincing victory over the visitors from Cyprus.

Kaiserslautern 1, Red Star Belgrade 0 In a meeting between two declining European powers, Uwe Wegmann headed home from close range in the 59th minute to give Kaiserslautern, relegated to the German second division last season, victory over Red Star Belgrade, the 1991 European champion. Kaiserslautern won the German Cup last season despite being relegated from the Bundesliga but has already been eliminated from this year's German cup.

MyPa 0, Liverpool 1 Norwegian international defender Stig Inge Bjornebye has started finding the net for Liverpool after four scoreless seasons at Anfield. He scored his first for the club in the league on the opening day of the season and smashed Liverpool's goal from the edge of the area after 61 minutes in a victory at Finland's MyPa. It was his first European game for Liverpool.

But Liverpool, no longer the force it was when they won the European Cup four times between 1977 and 1984, struggled for periods against the Finnish part-timers, most of whom are students or workers in the local paper mill.

Lokomotiv Moscow 1, Varteks 0 In Moscow, Lokomotiv, reduced to 10 men in the 61st minute when Yevgeni Kharlachev was sent off, held on to beat Croatia's Varteks Varadzin. Lokomotiv scored in the 12th minute when Igor Cherevchenko ran on to a perfectly-weighted pass through the middle, headed the ball down and shot home.

AEK 1, Chemlon 0 Daniel Batista's scored in injury time in the first half to give AEK Athens a home victory over Slovakia's Chemlon Humenne.

Constructorul 0, Galatasaray 1 In Chisinau, Swiss international Adrian Knup scored in the 73d minute to give Turkey's Galatasaray victory. About 7,000 fans cheered for Constructorul, which was formed in 1993 and was playing its first major tournament. It is the only Moldovan club to qualify in this year's European competitions.

Cercle Brugge 2, SK Brann 2 Brugge went three goals ahead in the first half hour. Gernsoe gave the home team the lead after five minutes, Van Maele scored in the 26th minute and Cameman tallied four minutes later. However, the Norwegians fought back rapidly with a 38th minute goal from Flo. Eftevaag scored the visitors second goal with a penalty in the 89th minute.

Sturm Graz 2, Sparta Prague 2 Sturm Graz failed to exploit home advantage against Sparta Prague. The Austrians took the lead after eight minutes through Ivica Vastic, but were five minutes from defeat when Roman Maehlich equalized. In between, the Czechs scored twice with headers by Tomas Repka and substitute Vratislav Lokvenc.

In other games, Sion of Switzerland won 2-0 at home to Niva of Ukraine; Krister Nordin scored in the 80th minute to lift Solna of Sweden to victory, 1-0, in Iceland over Reykjavik; In Aarhus, Denmark, Lennart Bak gave the home team the lead and Kliton Bozgo equalized for the Olimpija Ljubljana of Slovenia. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*

Global Golfers Gather for 2d Presidents Cup

Washington Post Service

Vantage Point / LEONARD SHAPIRO

WASHINGTON — When Peter Thomson, captain of the International team, walked into the Presidents Cup media room for the first time, hardly anyone took notice. It was very different from the reception that his counterpart, U.S. team captain Arnold Palmer, had just received at Robert Trent Jones Golf Club in Virginia.

The next day, Wednesday, Thomson sat in a back row of the media center working on a crossword puzzle, alone with his thoughts and his cellular phone. But behind his scholarly spectacles and soft-spoken facade was a 67-year-old Australian with the heart of a champion, the winner of five British Opens and a national hero.

The Presidents Cup pits a U.S. golf team against a team drawn from non-European countries who therefore do not qualify for the Ryder Cup.

Thomson and his co-captain, Ian Baker-Finch, have impressed on their team of golfers the international significance of this second Presidents Cup, which begins Friday. "This is probably more important for us than it is for the U.S. team," Thomson said. "It's the first time we've had an event where we can show that the best golfers in the world don't reside on the Atlantic rim — the U.S. and Europe is what I mean.

"It's very important for us to seize the opportunity with both hands and make the best of it. The Ryder Cup has no more claim to importance than this thing. Sure there's a history, but that was Britain against the U.S. That's dead and buried now because they've added other Europeans to the mix."

Thomson has strong feelings about the Ryder Cup. Back in the late 1950s and early '60s, he and several other prominent players from the southern hemisphere, including Bob Charles of New Zealand and Bobby Locke of South Africa, inquired about playing for England in the Cup. Their nations were in the British Commonwealth, so why couldn't the best players compete for the old empire as well?

"We offered our services to the British team," Thomson said, "and we were sent out of the room. They told us, 'We may have a poor team, but at least we're British.' In those days, the British PGA jealously protected it. It was important to the British PGA financially to sustain their operation. It did sting that we weren't wanted. We would have helped them."

Thomson, who lives in Melbourne, Australia, has been captain for about eight weeks. He got the job after an ugly players' revolt unseated his predecessor, David Graham. In a meeting at the British Open, the players voted unanimously to demand a new captain, and when their respective tours grudgingly obliged, Graham resigned and Thomson was asked to take over.

Thomson has declined to talk about the Graham incident, and has advised his players to keep silent as well. "We don't wish to discuss that matter at this time," he said. "We're here to play this event to the utmost of our ability and we'd rather defer that until Monday."

Asked if the July mutiny had made the players closer, Ernie Els of South Africa, the third-ranked player in the world, looked toward Thomson. "Say yes," Thomson advised. "Yes," Els said.

Thomson's choice to replace Graham also had a touch of irony, considering his public criticism of the man who replaced him as the hero of Australian golf, Greg Norman.

Last January, in a newspaper column he writes back home, Thomson was critical of players demanding appearance fees to play in tournaments around the world, excluding the U.S. tour, where they are forbidden.

OF NORMAN, Thomson wrote: "His appearances outside the U.S. these days would indicate a substantial amount of money has changed hands before he even puts a tee in the ground. Few golf fans would give a hoot whether he is induced or not so long as he appears, but those who earn a more modest crust by trying to administer the professional game find these underhand payments a nightmare to keep under control."

Thomson was among those administrators, serving as president of the Australian PGA for 32 years before leaving the post in 1994. He pointed out that Norman had been paid $225,000 to play in a tournament in Adelaide, equaling the entire purse of the event.

On Wednesday, looking up from his crossword, Thomson said he and Norman had no problems getting along.

"He and I have different views on that appearance fees," Thomson said. "I sympathize with him on the matter, but my feeling is that it's got to be no one getting appearance money, or everyone. A real tournament doesn't pay any more. I comment where I think anything is damaging to the Australian golf scene. If he makes demands with golf sponsors, that's his own business."

The U.S. swamped the International team, 20-12, two years ago without Norman, who was out of action with abdominal problems, and without Els and Jumbo Ozaki, both of whom had prior commitments. All three are in the team this time, and Thomson said he viewed himself more as a team coordinator and spokesman than he does a coach.

"I'll have to do certain selections," he said, "but I'll really be carrying out the wishes of the team. It's a team that really captains itself. I'll be the one that slams the pairings down on the table, but it will be with the approval of the team.

"They are very enthusiastic about this contest. They're prepared for it. They've already voiced their estimation of its importance. They're not here for any picnic. I don't have to make any speeches. My guys are not susceptible to that kind of approach. Australians are a very particular people, you know. This team is self-motivated. It doesn't need me to whip it up."

• The Presidents Cup is a three-day match play event between 12-man U.S. and International teams. It starts Friday with five four-ball matches and five foursomes. Saturday follows the same format and the match finishes Sunday with 12 singles matches. There are 32 matches in total, so the winner needs a minimum of 16½ points. If teams are tied at the end, there is a sudden-death playoff between two players picked in advance by the captains.



Jean-Loup Gautreau/AFP

Seve Ballesteros, putting in the first round of the Lancome Trophy.

Spence Is in Control At Lancome Trophy

Reuters

ST. NOM LA BRETECHE, France — Jamie Spence controlled his explosive temper to leave the top names in European golf trailing in the first round of the Lancome Trophy on Thursday.

Spence, who is seeing a psychologist about his temperament problem, fired a five-under-par 65.

"He helps me control my mind — I have a hell of a temper on me and he helps channel the aggression into other areas," Spence said.

Colin Montgomerie made three birdies in the last five holes for a 66 over the revised and improved course near Versailles. He is tied for second place with Jesper Parnevik of Sweden.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	81	62	.563	—
Baltimore	79	66	.545	2½
Boston	74	72	.507	8
Toronto	67	79	.459	15
Detroit	51	95	.349	31
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	86	56	.597	—
Chicago	78	68	.534	9
Minnesota	73	72	.503	13½
Milwaukee	70	77	.476	17½
Kansas City	67	79	.459	20
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	83	62	.572	—
Seattle	73	70	.510	9
Oakland	71	76	.483	13
California	65	81	.445	18½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	86	58	.597	—
Montreal	79	66	.545	7½
Florida	71	76	.483	16½
New York	65	81	.445	22
Philadelphia	59	87	.404	28
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	79	67	.541	—
Houston	77	70	.524	2½
Chicago	73	73	.500	5½
Cincinnati	73	73	.500	6
Pittsburgh	59	85	.410	19
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	81	64	.559	—
San Diego	82	65	.558	—
Colorado	75	71	.514	6½
San Francisco	60	84	.417	20½

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Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee	000	100	000	—1	5	0
Boston	000	100	02x	—4	10	0

Eldred, D. Jones (8), Villone (8) and Matheny; Wakefield, Slocumb (9) and Hosekins. W—Wakefield, 12-12. L—Eldred, 3-4. Sv—Slocumb (26). HR—Boston, Haselman (4).

Texas	100	110	000	—3	9	2
Toronto	010	000	01x	—2	13	0

Burkett, Vosberg (7), Whiteside (7), Cook (7), Heredia (8) and L.Rodriguez; Andujar, Spoltaldi (8), Timlin (9) and S. Martinez, O'Brien (8). W—Andujar, 1-2. L—Vosberg, 1-1. HRs—Toronto, Samuel (8). Texas, I. Rodriguez (19), W. Clark (12).

California	000	000	000	—0	6	2
Cleveland	200	000	00x	—2	5	0

Finley, May (8) and Fabregas; J.McDowall, Plunk (8), Mesa (9) and Pena. W—J. McDowall, 11-9. L—Finley, 12-15. Sv—Mesa (33).

Seattle	000	000	200	—2	7	2
Kansas City	000	200	01x	—3	5	2

Meyer, Ayala (8), Manzanillo, Widger (8); Linton, Scanlan (7), Granger (8), Bluma (9), Macfarlane. W—Linton, 7-9. L—Meyer, 11-3. Sv—Bluma (2). HRs—Sea., D. Hollins (15).

Chicago	001	101	020	0—4	10	1
Baltimore	000	000	000	1—7	11	1

(10 innings)

Alvarez, Castillo (6), Simas (7), R. Hernandez (8) and Borders, Karkovice (9); Kinrick, Te.Mathews (6), Orosco (7), Benitez (8), Mills (9) and Hoiles. W—Mills, 3-1. L—R. Hernandez, 6-3. HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas (31), Morton (6).

New York	002	010	202	—7	6	1
Detroit	010	020	000	—3	8	2

Key, Boehringer (7); M. Rivera (8), Wetteland (9) and Girardi; Liru, Eischen (7), R. Lewis (8), M. Myers (9) and Ausmus. W—Key, 11-10. L—Liru, 6-12.

Oakland	100	100	000	—2	5	1
Minnesota	128	200	01x	—7	11	0

Adams, Reyes (4), Johns (7), Wasdin (8) and Steinbach; Radke and G.Myers. W—Radke, 10-14. L—Adams, 3-3. HRs—Oakland, Stairs (9), Barrios (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Florida	000	000	010	—1	6	1
New York	100	020	00x	—3	10	0

Rapp, Valdes (4), Y. Perez (8), Miller (8) and Zaun; Isringhausen, Millwd (7), Wallace (9) and A. Castillo. W—Isringhausen, 6-13. L—Rapp, 6-16. Sv—Wallace (1).

Montreal	000	000	020	—2	7	0
Chicago	000	000	001	000—1	4	0

Fassero, Urbina (7), Rojas (9) and Webster, Spoto (7); Swartzbaugh, Casian (7), T. Adams (7), Wendell (9) and Servais. W—Urbina, 8-5. L—T. Adams, 2-6. Sv—Rojas (29). HRs—Montreal, Alou (19). Chicago, Glanville (1).

St. Louis	000	011	000	—2	10	0
San Francisco	200	000	02x	—4	9	0

Dn.Jackson, Al.Benes (6), Batchelor (8) and Pagnozzi; Fernandez, Poole (7), Scott (8), Beck (9) and Mirabelli. W—Scott, 5-7. L—Al.Benes, 13-9. Sv—Beck (33). HR—San Francisco, Bonds 2 (39).

Atlanta	101	001	020	—5	10	2
Colorado	015	000	00x	—6	8	1

Neagle, Borowski (7), Wohlers (8) and J. Lopez; J.Wright, Holmes (8), Swift (9) and Decker, Je.Reed (9). W—J. Wright, 4-2. L—Neagle, 14-8. Sv—Swift (1). HR—Colorado, Galarraga (43).

Philadelphia	230	401	000	—10	14	1
Houston	104	012	000	—8	15	1

Beech, Parrett (2), Springer (4), Borland (6), K. Ryan (7), Bottalico (9) and Santiago; Darwin, Holt (2), Tabaka (2), Olson (4), Brocail (6), W. Wagner (7), X. Hernandez (9) and Manwaring, Eusebio (4). W—Parrett, 3-2. L—Holt, 9-1. Sv—Bottalico (31).

Cincinnati	000	002	000	—2	6	2
Los Angeles	000	030	00x	—3	5	1

Smiley, Shaw (8) and J. Oliver; I. Valdes, Guthrie (8), Te. Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—I. Valdes, 13-7. L—Smiley, 12-13. Sv—Te. Worrell (42). HRs—Cincinnati, E. Davis (25).

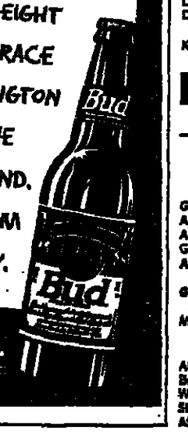
Pittsburgh	002	101	200	—7	12	0
San Diego	020	021	111	—6	15	1

Cordova, Ruebel (6), Wainhouse (7), M. Wilkins (8), Plesac (8), Ericks (9), Kanagiri Tewksbury, Blair (7), Osuna (7), D. Veres (7), Bochtler (9) and Fisherty. W— Bochtler, 1-4. L— Ericks, 2-5. HRs— Pittsburgh, C. Garcia (5). San Diego, Caminiti 2 (34).

Bud SPORTS NOTES

SEPTEMBER 13, 1989

DAY OF DAYS. DON'T TELL JOCKEY PAT DAY THE 13TH ISN'T LUCKY. ON THIS DAY, HE RIDES EIGHT WINNERS ON THE NINE-RACE CARD AT CHICAGO'S ARLINGTON PARK. HIS MOUNT IN THE THIRD RACE PLACES SECOND. PAT'S EIGHT WINS EARN HIM A FIRST IN RACING HISTORY.



THIS BUD'S FOR YOU.

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	67	45	0	.583	—
Yomiuri	66	50	0	.569	1½
Chunichi	63	52	0	.548	4
Yakult	55	61	0	.474	12½
Yokohama	48	67	0	.417	19
Hanshin	48	69	0	.410	20

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

No games scheduled.

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	66	45	5	.595	—
Nippon Ham	63	51	3	.553	4½
Kintetsu	58	55	1	.500	10½
Seibu	53	61	4	.465	14½
Lotte	50	61	2	.450	16
Daiei	32	66	1	.447	17½

THURSDAY'S RESULT

Kintetsu 7, Daiei 2

SOCCER

Champion's Cup

FIRST ROUND
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
GROUP A STANDINGS

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Grasshoppers	1	0	0	2	0	3
Ajax	1	0	0	1	0	3
Auxerre	0	0	1	0	1	0
Glasgow Rangers	0	0	1	0	3	0

Auxerre 0, Ajax Amsterdam 1
Scorer: Jarl Ljmanen (45th minute).

Grasshoppers Zurich 2, Glasgow Rangers 0
Scorers: Kubilayay Turkyilmaz (39th, 79th); Murat Yakin (78th).

GROUP B STANDINGS

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Atletico Madrid	1	0	0	4	0	3
Borussia Dortmund	1	0	0	2	1	2
Widzew Lodz	0	0	1	1	2	0
Steaua Bucharest	0	0	1	0	4	0

Atletico Madrid 4, Steaua Bucharest 0
Scorers: Juan Eduardo Esnaider (22d, 45th), Diego Simeone (64th, 85th).

Borussia Dortmund 2, Widzew Lodz 1
Scorers: Dortmund — Heiko Herrlich (45th, 68th); Lodz — Marek Citko (34th).

GROUP C STANDINGS

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Juventus	1	0	0	1	0	3
Fenerbahce	0	1	0	1	1	1
Rapid Vienna	0	1	0	1	1	1
Manchester United	0	0	1	0	1	0

Rapid Vienna 1, Fenerbahce 1
Scorers: Rapid Vienna — Christian Stumpf (49th); Fenerbahce — Elvir Bolic (30th).

Juventus of Turin 1, Manchester United 0
Scorer: Alen Boksic (34th).

GROUP D STANDINGS

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
FC Porto	1	0	0	3	2	3
Rosenborg	1	0	0	2	1	3
AC Milan	0	0	1	2	3	0
Gothenburg	0	0	1	1	2	0

Gothenburg 2, Rosenborg 3
Scorers: Gothenburg — Magnus Erlingmark (38th, 49th); Rosenborg — Mini Jakobsen (32d), Steffen Iversen (52d), Harald Brattbakk (64th).

AC Milan 2, FC Porto 3
Scorers: Milan — Marco Simone (14th).

Cup Winners Cup

FIRST ROUND, FIRST LEGS

FC Vaduz 0, Paris Saint-Germain 4
MyPa-47 0, Liverpool 1
Lokomotiv Moscow 1, Varteks Varadzin 0
Dynamo Batumi 1, PSV Eindhoven 1

SOUTH AMERICAN SUPER CUP
FIRST ROUND, FIRST LEG

Penarol 1, Santos 2
Boca Juniors 1, Racing Club 1
River Plate 2, Nacional 2
Independiente 0, Flamengo 0

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Dallas 2, San Jose 2

CYCLING

Tour of Spain

Leading placings in the 214-km (132 mile) 6th stage of the Tour of Spain between Almeria and Malaga on Thursday: 1. Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG, five hours, 40 minutes, 46 seconds; 2. Dmitry Konyshev, Russia, AIC, same time; 3. Nicola Minali, Italy, Gewiss, s.t.; 4. Jose Ignacio Gorospe, Estonia, Petit Casino, s.t.; 5. Angel Edo Spain, Kelme, s.t.; 6. A. Peracchi, Italy, Scrigno s.t.; 7. Marcel Wust, Germany, MX Onda, s.t.; 8. Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, s.t.; 9. Jeroen Blijlevens, Netherlands, s.t.; 10. Pascal Chanteur, France, Petit Casino, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS 1. Baldato, 26 hours, 24 minutes, 20 seconds; 2. Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, 11 seconds behind; 3. Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, 22; 4. Jurgen Werner, Germany, Telekom, 30; 5. Luca Pavanello, Italy, AKI, 38; 6. Stefano Fasolini, Italy, AKI, 39; 7. Steffen Wesemann, Germany, Telekom, same time; 8. Roberto Pistore, Italy, MG, s.t.; 9. Sergei Uchakov, Ukraine, Polti, s.t.; Others: 14. Alex Zulle, Switzerland, ONCE, s.t.; Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 1:21.

CRICKET

FIRST TEST
ZIMBABWE VS. SRI LANKA, 3D DAY
THURSDAY, IN COLOMBO

Sri Lanka 1st innings: 349 (all out)
Zimbabwe 1st innings: 105-4

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND—Recalled SS Damian Jackson, OF Ryan Thompson. RHP Danny Graves from Buffalo, AA. Bought contract of INF Geronimo Pena from Buffalo.

TEXAS—Recalled RHP Matt Whiteside from Oklahoma City, AA. Named Ken Macha general manager of Charlotte, FSL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

HOUSTON—Acquired INF Andujar Cedeno from Detroit for player to be named.

MONTREAL—Activated LHP Rheal Cormier from 15-day disabled list.

ST. LOUIS—Signed two-year player development contract with Prince William, CL.

تم نسخه من الأصل

[هكذا من الأصل]

SPORTS

Shaky Indian Pitching Gets a Shot in the Arm

Padres Win Again in Final At-Bat To Keep Up With L.A. in NL West

The Associated Press

Jack McDowell won for the first time in over a month, giving Cleveland's shaky pitching rotation a more solid look for the playoffs, and the Indians shut out the California Angels, 2-0.

The Indians signed the right-hander as a free agent in the off-season, but McDowell had been hampered by a forearm injury. With another starter, Dennis Martinez, on the disabled list with an elbow injury and with McDowell struggling, Cleveland had been headed for the postseason with a rotation of Charles Nagy, Orel Hershiser, Chad Ogea and Albie Lopez.

McDowell (11-9) allowed five hits in seven shutout innings, walked one and struck out seven. It was his longest outing since July 16, and the seven strikeouts were his most since July 4.

McDowell left after a 67-minute rain delay at the start of the eighth inning and was not in the ballpark after the game.

"I would say this was the best Jack has pitched all season," said the Indians' catcher, Tony Pena.

Orioles 7, White Sox 5 At Baltimore, Eddie Murray's sacrifice fly in the 10th extended the Orioles' lead in the wild-card race to 1½ games over Chicago. The Orioles have won five straight and 29 of 44, including the first two games of the series that concluded Thursday.

Rafael Palmeiro opened the 10th with a single. Bobby Bonilla then singled to right, sending Palmeiro to third. One out later, Murray hit a fly ball to medium center on a 3-2 pitch. Dave Martinez's throw was cut off and Palmeiro slid across the plate as the sellout crowd at Camden Yards erupted.

Yankees 7, Tigers 3 Ruben Sierra, traded from the Yankees to the Tigers on July 31, badly misplayed a fly ball in left field allowing visiting New York to take a 5-3 lead in the seventh.

With the score tied 3-3 with runners on second and third and two outs in the New York seventh, Paul O'Neill hit a fly ball to left. Sierra, a notoriously poor fielder, moved easily under the ball but badly misjudged it. The ball dropped next to him, allowing Derek Jeter and Bernie Williams to score.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 1 Bill Haselman hit a tiebreaking home run and Tim Wakefield allowed four hits in eight innings as host Boston snapped a four-game losing streak. Wakefield (13-12) struck out five and walked three, allowing only one unearned run.

Blue Jays 8, Rangers 3 Rangers' third baseman Dean Palmer committed two errors on the same play, allowing host Toronto to score the go-ahead run in a six-run seventh inning.

Royals 4, Mariners 2 At Kansas City, Joe Vitiello ended an 0-for-17 slump with a two-run double after center fielder Ken Griffey Jr.'s bad throw put two runners in scoring position.

Twins 7, Athletics 2 In Minneapolis, Paul Molitor went 3-for-5, giving him 2,993 hits for his 19-year major league career. With 17 games remaining in 1996, it is likely that Molitor will become the 21st player in history to reach the 3,000-hit milestone.

In National League games

Padres 8, Pirates 7 The Padres trailed the Pirates, 7-6, and knew that the Dodgers had already beaten Cincinnati. But they didn't panic. They came from behind at home to win, 8-7, scoring the final run on their last at bat and keeping pace with the Dodgers at the top of the NL West. "I think we're destined," said the Padres' Tony Gwynn. "But we still have to go out there and play 15 more games."

The switch-hitting Ken Caminiti broke his own major-league record when he hit a home run from each side of the plate for the fourth time this season. Caminiti set the mark last season when he accomplished the feat three times.

It was San Diego's third-straight victory in its final at-bat against the Pirates in this series.

Dodgers 3, Reds 2 Host Los Angeles converted three Cincinnati errors into three unearned runs in the fifth inning, and Chad Curtis had an RBI double playing as a replacement for Brett Butler, who broke his hand in Tuesday night's game.

Phillies 10, Astros 8 At Houston, Mickey Morandini had four hits and drove in two runs for Philadelphia. The Astros outhit the Phillies, 15-14.

Rockies 6, Braves 5 Andres Galarraga homered for the second straight game for the host Rockies and Denny Neagle remained winless with Atlanta. Neagle (14-8) has given up 12 earned runs and lost two of his three starts since being traded from Pittsburgh to Atlanta on Aug. 28.

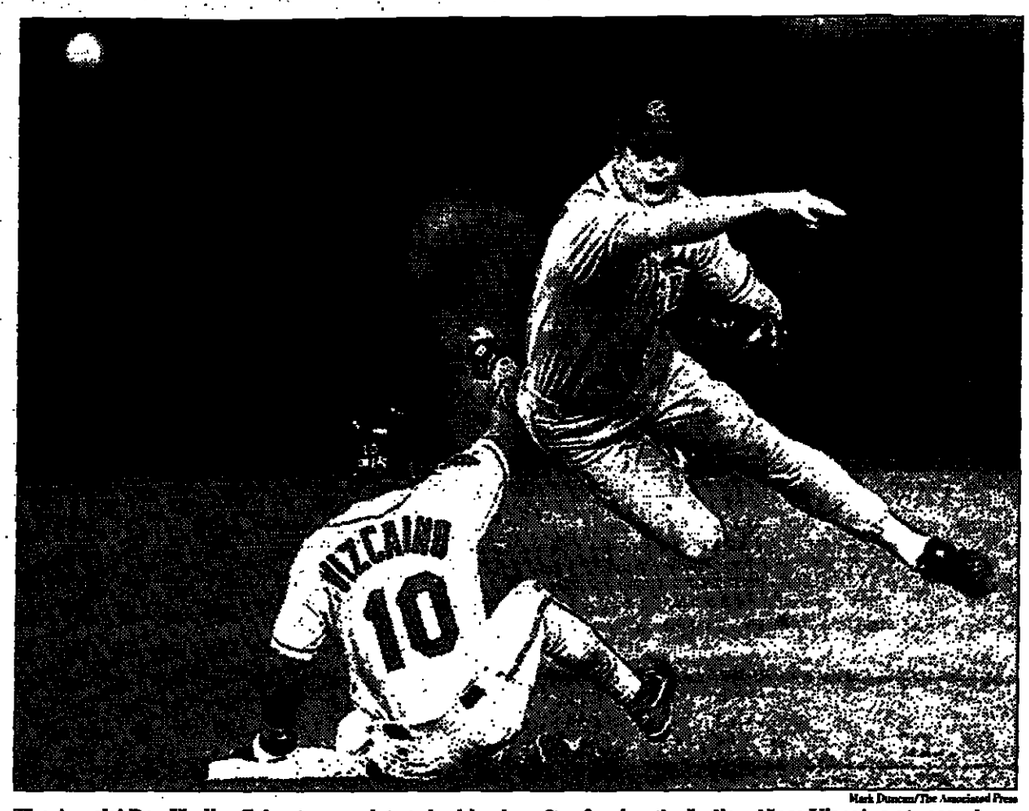
Expos 2, Cubs 1 Moises Alou finished an otherwise horrible road trip by hitting a two-run homer in the eighth inning for Montreal. Alou was 3-for-27 on the Expos' seven-game trip, including 1-for-11 in three games at Chicago, before pulling a pitch over the wall at Wrigley Field to snap Montreal's three-game losing streak.

Giants 4, Cardinals 2 Barry Bonds' second two-run homer of the game broke an eighth-inning tie. The Giants broke a five-game losing streak and handed the visiting Cardinals only their second loss in 12 games.

In a game reported in late editions Thursday:

Mets 3, Marlins 1 Jason Isringhausen, in his second start since coming off the disabled list on Sept. 6, scattered four hits in 6⅔ innings to lead the Mets over visiting Florida.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Mark Duncan/The Associated Press

The Angels' Rex Hudler firing to complete a double play after forcing the Indians' Jose Vizcaino at second.



Joe Cavaretta/Reuters

Orioles' Rafael Palmeiro celebrating a game-winning run with B.J. Surhoff.

Runner Finds Life Is Hard On Gold Mine

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — He ran for his life and became the first black South African to win an Olympic gold medal. He is running for his life again — away from his own destitute community, agents out for a quick buck and frenzied media hunts.

The diminutive Josia Thugwane, a security officer at a coal mine near a bleak town east of Johannesburg, began his long run to fame with daily jogs — following no regimen or training in particular — up and down mine dumps.

But with his surprising victory in the marathon on the last day of the Olympics in Atlanta, and the ensuing promise of big money, the unassuming 25-year-old has lost the uneventful life he desires.

"Now I live a life running away from people," he said. "My life is too complicated these days with everybody suddenly interested in me. I cannot even train anymore."

He told The Star newspaper in Johannesburg that pressure had made him doubt his own ability: "It seems as if maybe what I've done, I might not be able to do again. It makes me very frustrated because at the moment I cannot do the thing that made me what I am today."

Thugwane's Olympic victory thrilled South Africa. For many, he was proof that ordinary people who had been kept down by apartheid could rise to new heights. But now he finds life harder than ever.

"I don't feel differently, but I can see in the papers and the TV and at the functions that now I am a big celebrity," he said. "But then I also get reminded of where I come from — right down there at the bottom of society."

Thugwane and his family recently fled from his impoverished community in Emzinon and the shack he called home after he received death threats. He said he knew who was making the threats.

Local media have speculated that the threats could be coming from jealous neighbors or from an armed gang that hijacked Thugwane's car in March, wounding the athlete who thought for a while that he would never run again.

"What surprises me most is where I stay with my family," he said, referring to a rented house inside the mine complex where he works. "It's not our home."

"I originally lived in the township, but I had to move because some people didn't like the great thing that I have done," he added. "They threatened to kill me — that is why I moved. I ran away and I'm living a different life now."

Thugwane said he did not realize, at first, that he was sitting on a gold mine of lucrative sponsorships, endorsements and appearance fees.

As a result, the new symbol of black South African sports was dumped into a legal battle with a mysterious agent who signed him the morning after he won the gold. Banele Sindani, secretary general of Athletics South Africa, said this week that Thugwane no longer wanted to be associated with the agent.

Thugwane said: "After winning the gold medal I was confused. To be quite truthful, I am not educated. An agent called Mr. Poso just appeared with papers and asked me to sign." Sindani said: "There are many dubious characters out there who only see dollar signs when they look at him."

Is the Pack Really Back? 2-0 Start Has Green Bay Thinking Big

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — They were billed during the preseason as a serious Super Bowl contender, another team that was finally on a par with the San Francisco 49ers and the Dallas Cowboys. Now that the Green Bay Packers have completely dismantled two opponents in the first two weeks of the National Football League season, it might be time to start believing the hype.

The Packers have scored 73 points on offense and yielded only 16 on defense. Quarterback Brett Favre has thrown seven touchdowns and no interceptions in the two games. He worked over the Philadelphia Eagles' secondary on Monday night, lobbing perfect passes to receiver Robert Brooks.

"I can get better," Favre said. "We all can get better. It's a scary thought. We could have gone out there and scored 50 points. I know we could have."

Of course, he is right. The Packers beat the Eagles, 39-13, but take away the three field goals by Chris Jacke and turn them into touchdowns and extra points and you get 51 points.

Packers Coach Mike Holmgren was asked if he was concerned that his team would succumb to overconfidence based on the ease of its first two victories. "I don't think so, but that's part of my whole thing about taking one game at a time," Holmgren said. "There are still enough things we did wrong to teach off of and be critical of."

The Packers will play host to the San Diego Chargers on Sunday at Lambeau Field, which has turned into a formidable fortress for the Packers. Since 1993, the team has won 17 of 18 games there. The 60,666 fans in attendance on Monday night were so noisy that they disrupted the Eagle offense.

Holmgren wants to build the same aura of invincibility at Lambeau Field that the Cowboys and 49ers have had at their home stadiums during their Super Bowl runs. He is convinced that the key to winning the National Conference championship is having the home-field advantage during the playoffs. Another tactic Holmgren is using to keep his team on track is to work them hard leading up to the games.

"Our practices are so much harder than the games," said Brooks, the Packer receiver who caught 5 passes for 130 yards and 2 touchdowns against the Eagles. "We go against our defense every day. Can you imagine what that's like?"

Reggie White, a Pro Bowl defensive end, likes Holmgren's approach. "He's given us a sense of urgency and he's not letting us relax one bit," White said. "That's exactly what he needs to do."

The approach has worked for the first two games. The Packers are off to their first 2-0 start since 1982. That was a strike-shortened season and the Packers won the NFC Central division. They lost in the second round of the playoffs that season to the Cowboys.

The Packers' offense has picked up where it left off last season and the defense has added a component that was missing last season: the creation of turnovers.

In the last two games, the defense has forced 10 turnovers. Holmgren calls the attitude and the atmosphere created by forcing turnovers contagious. Against the Eagles, the Packers did seem to feed off their turnovers. They created four (one fumble and three interceptions) and used three of them in the first half to score 13 points.

"Last year, the guys on offense were putting a lot of points on the board without us putting them in a position to score," White said. "We knew if we could put them in a better position to score they could put a lot more points on the board."

And just how good are the Packers based on their 2-0 start?

"We've still got a long way to go with 14 more games to play," White said. "But we feel like we can line up and beat anybody."



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PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



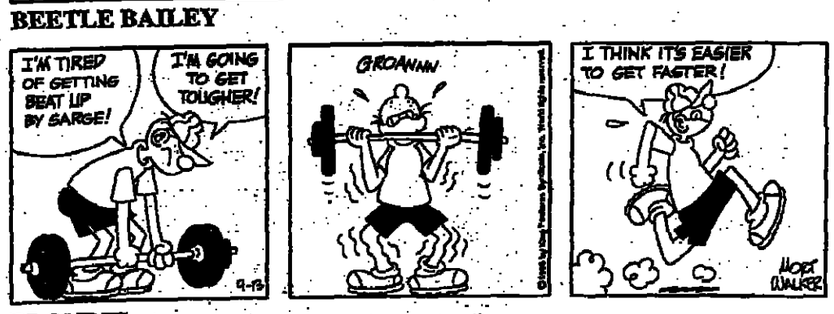
GARFIELD



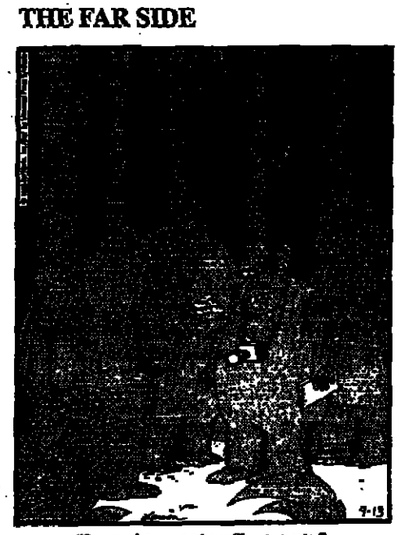
WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE



"So, you're a real gorilla, are you? Well, guess you wouldn't mind munchin' down a few beetle grubs, would you? ... In fact, we wanna see you chug 'em!"

DOONESBURY



BLONDIE





JUMBLE



OBSERVER

Political Values

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — For bad taste it's hard to beat the statesmen Clinton and Dole waxing sentimental over family values. Dole is divorced, and Clinton, as all viewers of "60 Minutes" can attest, is a philanderer.

I am unshocked by these facts. They are commonplace conditions in American family life and should be seen for what they are. That is, the concern of holy clergy, family counselors and divorce lawyers.

They are not the concern of politicians. Morality is not the government's business. And a good thing too, because government is incompetent to do anything about it.

□

Political campaigns are hard enough to endure as it is, without being catechized by a couple of humdrum sinners like Clinton and Dole on how to put more moral texture into the fabric of family life. What right do these unordained evangelists have to mess with my family values, or yours, or anybody's but their own? What gall!

The hypocrisy of the politician crying for moral uplift was exposed in comedy worthy of Moliere when Dick Morris, designer of the president's "family-values" campaign, was caught by a grocery tabloid in intimate consort with a prostitute.

The Clinton polls remain unaffected by the Morris farce, suggesting that nobody cares much about this hilarious twist on Clinton's family-values campaign.

Dole, with his tax-cut campaign, is close to what presidential politics is really about. Government's work is to provide money for essential services. Dole may be trying to fool us when he says tax cuts will provide money galore, but at least he is talking about matters over which presidents have some control.

It's Dole promising to elevate the country's moral tone that makes you wonder what's up here. Are he and Clinton running for Pope?

Clinton's ambitions sound less grandiose than Dole's, but they divert us even further from the realities. Here is one reality: The president whose passionate concern for America's children was celebrated ad nauseam at the Democratic convention is the same president whose welfare bill will deprive a million impoverished children of government aid.

"Family values" to Clinton means, among other things, discouraging teenage smoking, encouraging the use of school uniforms and creating a volunteer group to teach young children to read. None of these things would cost the government much more than the price of a presidential limousine ride from the White House to the Capitol to tell a joint session of Congress about them.

□

People say that since nothing is working for Dole, he might as well give up on the professional handlers' attempt to turn him into a TV performer and start being himself.

It is said that if Dole started being himself, Clinton might also have to be himself, which would bring the Clinton campaign to a grinding halt while he tried to find who himself is. The discovery would profit everybody, Clinton most of all.

New York Times Service

Is Photojournalism Dead, or Just Out of Focus?

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

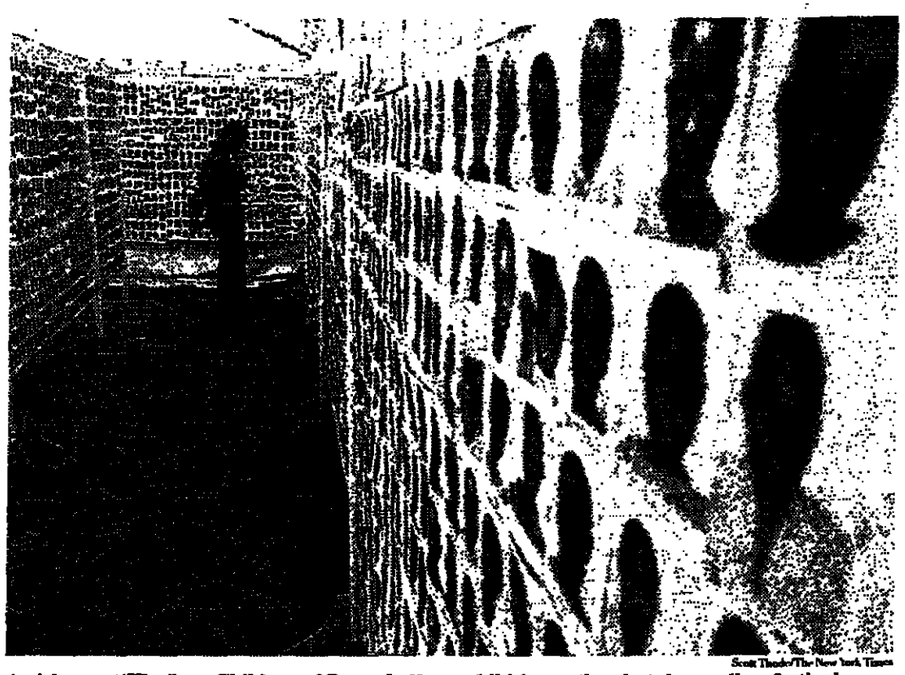
PERPIGNAN, France — The annual gathering of photojournalists in this southern French city is called a festival. In fact, it resembles a convention, with some 2,000 photographers, photo editors and photo agents from all over the world evidently less interested in displaying their wares to the public than in meeting one another, doing business and reflecting on the state of their profession.

Given the mood of introspection, then, it was not surprising that the main talking point here last weekend was not the quality of the 30 or so photo exhibitions organized to coincide with this Eighth International Festival of Photojournalism, which ends on Sunday, but rather the angry protests that followed a jury's decision on Sept. 6 to award the Visa d'Or prize for feature work done this year to the French adman and photographer Jean-Paul Goude.

Goude's photographs, previously published in Elle magazine, showed athletes dressed in spectacular fashion costumes bizarrely enacting scenes from the Summer Olympics, from fencing to swimming. The photographs were original, imaginative and beautiful, but they were closer to illustrations than to what is traditionally thought of as photojournalism.

The relevance of the controversy, however, was not the debate over the correctness of Goude's award. Rather, it called attention to the profession's deep identity crisis at a time of shrinking outlets for photojournalism with strong political and social content, of growing numbers of young photographers entering the market and of uncertainty over the impact of new forms of digital storage.

The awarding of the prize to Goude raised the immediate question: What is photojournalism today? But it also implicitly raised the issue of what photojournalists must do to stay alive these days. And all this while the latest edition of the magazine American Photo circulated in Perpignan with a cover article posing the still more disturbing question: Is photojournalism dead? Between drinking coffee and beer, people here had ample food for thought.



Scott Thode/The New York Times

A visitor at "The Lost Children of Rwanda," an exhibition at the photojournalism festival.

Jean-Francois Leroy, the founder and director of the festival, used every occasion to proclaim that photojournalism is not moribund, citing as proof the work shown here, including stunning reports by Stanley Greene from Chechnya and James Nachtwey from Afghanistan. He also noted that the festival had grown from 150 participants and two photo agencies in 1989 to more than 2,000 people and 174 agencies in 1995.

About the festival as such, he is right to be optimistic. Founded eight years ago as an alternative to a festival in Arles, France, which treats photography more as art than journalism, Perpignan has quickly emerged as the single most important forum for international photojournalism. Participants find it immensely useful and, in France at least, "Visa Pour l'Image," as the festival is also called, has given additional status to the profession.

Yet even Leroy, whose passion for photography-with-a-message has turned him into a kind of guru for old-school photojournalists, is far from bullish about the future.

Faced with the growing tabloidization of news, then, he concedes that photojournalism is at a crossroads. He said photographers were still willing to work in distant regions of the developing world or among the ailing or dispossessed in advanced societies, but many of their reports were not getting published.

Some photo editors and agents in fact contend that despite the demise of, say, Look magazine in the United States and Picture Post in Britain, there are no fewer outlets for photojournalists today than before. What is evident is that editorial tastes have changed: Paris-Match, for example, once routinely carried hard-hitting international photo-reportage, but now such reports are buried amid spreads on movie stars and minor European royalty.

Inevitably, veteran journalists brought up in the shadow of the pioneering founders of the Magnum agency, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson and George Rodger, look back with nostalgia to the golden era of photojournalism from the 1930s to the 1960s. At this festival, exhibitions of photographs by Margaret Bourke-White for Life and by Hansel Mieth and Otto Hagel for Time, Fortune and Life served to remind them of the work being done at that time.

It is perhaps because the profession is perceived to be in precarious health that the arrival of Bill Gates's Corbis Corp. on the marketplace has provoked such commotion. Until recently, the Corbis archives, already the largest collection of historical and contemporary images in the world, have focused on reaching agreements with museums and libraries on acquiring existing photo collections, like Ansel Adams's legacy and the vast Bettmann Archive.

Now, however, Corbis is beginning to sign up working photographers.

"We're offering photographers 20-year contracts on a nonexclusive basis because we're interested in long-term relationships," said Graham Cross, the executive editor of Corbis's London office. "We're not trying to poach photographers from agencies or buy up everything just because we have lots of money."

While some photographers welcome the chance of having their work marketed by Corbis, however, some of the big photo agencies, among them Sipa, Gamma and Sygma, are nervous. "Corbis is going to shake things up," an editor at one photo agency said. "Everyone is rushing to move into digital images, but I'd be surprised if Corbis doesn't sink some existing agencies in the coming years."

Ever sanguine, though, Leroy remains confident that photojournalism will survive the electronic revolution.

"When video cameras arrived, everyone said this would kill off photography," he said cheerfully, puffing on a Havana cigar. "But suddenly people remembered they wanted a picture of their kids in their pocket. And everyone knows that there's nothing worse than being with a friend who wants to show you his videos."

PEOPLE

A FORMER companion of **Clint Eastwood** has taken the stand to allege that the Oscar-winning director and actor sabotaged her career. **Sondra Locke**, 49, told a court in Burbank, California, that she and Eastwood met on the set of the 1975 movie "The Outlaw Josey Wales." "We fell instantly in love on that picture," she said. "He was my Prince Charming." Locke, an actress, said their love went sour in 1989, the year she brought a palimony lawsuit against Eastwood. She dropped that suit when Eastwood agreed to secure a director's contract at Warner Bros. for her. In the current suit, Locke alleges that Eastwood undermined that contract. "Her career was essentially destroyed," Locke's lawyer, **Peggy Garrity**, told the court, saying she would show that Eastwood made a secret deal with the studio to reimburse it for any losses from Locke's films. Eastwood's lawyer said there was no intention to defraud Locke, who is seeking damages "in excess of $2 million."

Hounded by the celebrity press since his poolside tryst with a stripper, the unfaithful husband of Princess **Stephanie** of Monaco reportedly has fled to North Africa. RTL Radio said Thursday that **Daniel Ducruet** was in hiding in Morocco, trying to dodge the paparazzi who took steamy photos of his adulterous interlude last month with the reigning Miss Nude Belgium. Stephanie, the younger daughter of **Prince Rainier** and the late American screen star **Grace Kelly**, said through her lawyer this week that she intends to divorce Ducruet, her former bodyguard. The affair has scandalized the French Riviera principality and the Grimaldi dynasty, which next year celebrates 700 years of rule.

□

Dimitra Liani-Papandreou, second wife of the late Greek prime minister **Andreas Papandreou**, is the sole beneficiary named in the two wills declared valid Thursday by Greek lawyers. The 42-year-old former air hostess, whose marriage to Papandreou surprised many Greeks, inherits his estate and personal archives. Details of Papandreou's wealth were not given in the wills. Papandreou, who died on June 23 at the age of 77, owned a residence on the northern outskirts of Athens where his widow still lives. He is also believed to have left large sums in bank accounts.

□

Edgar Allan Poe didn't die drunk in a Baltimore gutter, according to the first scientific study of the writer's final days. The telltale facts suggest rabies instead. Dr. R. **Michael Benitez**, a cardiologist, says it's true that Poe was seen in a bar on Lombard Street on an election day in October 1849, delirious and possibly wearing somebody else's soiled clothes. Poe entered the hospital comatose, and the next day was perspiring heavily, hallucinating and shouting at imaginary companions. The day after that, he seemed better but couldn't remember falling ill. On his fourth day at the hospital, Poe again grew confused and belligerent, then quieted down and died. That's a classic case of rabies, said Benitez, whose diagnosis appears in the September issue of the Maryland Medical Journal.

□

Tom Petty's marriage of 22 years is free fallin' after **Jane Petty** filed for separation, citing irreconcilable differences. The couple have a 14-year-old daughter. Petty, 42, won a Grammy in February for "You Don't Know How It Feels." His hits include "Free Fallin'" and "Don't Do Me Like That."

□

Denzel and **Pauletta Washington** and **Magic Johnson** said they were coming, but everyone was supposed to wear masks — so if they didn't show up, who would know? The elegant throng at Sony Music senior vice president **LeBaron Taylor**'s annual affair, one of the flashiest fall parties in Washington, included the actor **Dennis Haysbert** from "Waiting to Exhale"; **Alonzo Mourning** of the Miami Heat, and **Mayor Marion Barry**, resplendent in a glittering gold suit, with his wife, **Cora**. The bash lured 1,000 people to the Corcoran Gallery of Art to kick off the Congressional Black Caucus weekend.

□

Back in the days when editors still edited with pencils, the number "30" was used to signify an article's end. So it seemed apt, 30 years after the demise of the old New York Herald Tribune, to hold what seems likely to be one last reunion. Former staffers will gather for a buffet supper in New York next Thursday. "This is a club whose membership closed in 1966," said **Richard Wald**, the paper's last managing editor. He is now a senior vice president of ABC News. "Folks are getting older, and it is harder and harder for many people to come for this. We thought we would have one more big, huge bash."



Fred Prouser/Reuters

Sondra Locke arriving to testify against Eastwood.



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